McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. IX. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 21, 1877. NO 12.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Political Notes.

—One colored man in South Carolina has been found who acknowledges that Hampton is the rightful Governor. He was under the sentence of death, and being respited by Hampton made no objection to his clemency.

—The name of General Henry M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, who has served the Republican party so acceptably and ably for two years past as chairman of the state central committee, is mentioned in connection with the candidacy for Governor.

—The returns from New Hampshire indicate that the people of that State have voted down the proposition to amend their Constitution so as to strike out the word "Protestant" from the Constitutional qualifications for office. The hatred to Catholicism is too strong there to admit of any such change.

—Some of the Democrats who remain in Washington assert that Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, will surprise the Republicans by so making up the roll of members that the Democrats will have about 25 majority; but that gentleman will do well to recollect that that game has been tried twice already, and that it failed in both cases.

—Poor Randall! He went to New Hampshire and took a troop of Democratic Congressmen with him, to save that State to the Democracy; but those rebellious Yankees! They rose upon the Pennsylvania missionary, and defeated all three of his candidates for Congress. The Speakership of the next Congress, in the eyes of the despondent Randall, now looks very much like the baseless fabric of a vision.

—The Postmaster-General has indicated his determination to put a representative Republican in the place of First Assistant Postmaster-General. As this officer has the appointment of 38,000 postmasters in his hands, the selection of a Republican for it makes the matter sure in the Northern States, at least. It is presumable that in the Southern States the Postmaster-General will prefer to exercise the appointing power himself.

—The New York *World* cannot be made to understand the President's policy. For years past it, along with other ultra Democratic papers, has been demanding that the South shall have local self-government. This the President proposes to do; whereupon the *World* declares the President has a "scheme to set up the Hampton government in South Carolina, and the Nicholls government in Louisiana." And thus, when they get what they ask, the Democratic papers are still dissatisfied, and call it a "scheme."

—The Chicago *Times* considers the Democratic organization is finally broken up. It supported Tilden in the last election, and was the most vile as well as the most violent of his supporters; but it regards the organization that nominated and sustained him as a thing of the past. It says:

"That heterogeneous combination of miscellaneous and peculiar office-hunters called the resurrected Democracy has gone all to pieces again. In fact, never since it was called up from the political graveyard by the scheme to make Sam Tilden the national spoils dispensator has it ever been anything but an incoherent accumulation of disjointed fragments—a collection of political dry bones of all extinct party animals, out of which a complete skeleton of any kind could not be patched up."

—The Democratic papers need not sneer, as they do, at the succession of Senator Cameron by his son. Delaware, a Democratic State, has been represented in the Senate by two families—the Bayards and the Saulsburys—time out of mind. The present Senator, Willard Saulsbury, was elected in 1871 to succeed his brother, Eli Saulsbury, who served from 1865 to 1871; and another brother, Gove Saulsbury, was Governor of Delaware from 1865 to 1871. James A. Bayard was United States Senator from Delaware from 1804 to 1813; his son, Richard H., was United States Senator from the same State from 1836 to 1845; another son, James A., was also United States Senator from the same State from 1851 to 1864, and from 1867 to 1869, and his son, the present Senator, Thomas F. Bayard, was elected to succeed him in 1869. The Bayards have thus had the Senatorship in their family for three generations; and as they have always been Democrats, this monopoly of office has never yet excited Democratic discontent.

The Assaults Upon the Camerons.

If all this clamor of a portion of the daily press against the Camerons had been the outgrowth of honest conviction of duty, or of high patriotic purposes, or had been even seasoned with truth and soberness, no man or family could have withstood it for so long a time. But that it was and is animated and guided by disappointed partisans the public in our state well know, and that when these, through envy, malice and uncharitableness, persist in railing without sense or reason, they speak simply to the wind, and in the face of an intelligent community demonstrate no more than that even the public press, when so arrayed, becomes impotent.

Springing from the middle walks of life, if we rate standard by possession, Simon Cameron, conscious of innate power, became ambitious to lead—this his grave offence—and right steadily on have the people of this state recognized his ability to do so, and have constantly honored him with their support and confidence. He has been thoroughly tried, and we have, through all these gross assaults, yet to see it proven that he ever failed in duty, ever robbed the state, or enriched himself at the state's expense. On the contrary, men who have served with him through all his years in the Senate of the United States, bear constant testimony of their high appreciation of his personal worth and of his faithfulness to duty, while his constituents thoroughly know that no man ever more earnestly promoted or closely guarded the material interests of the state he represented. If, therefore, he sought power it was for good ends. True to duty, faithful to friends, fearless of enemies, at a ripe old age he stands forth to-day more widely known, more thoroughly beloved by the substantial men of his native state than any other man in it.

Due weight has been given by the people to the character of his assailants and their assaults, and both are found wanting. Small men of grave pharisaical conceits have ever lived in the belief that if only Simon Cameron were dead they might be heard of, forgetting always that genius and merit wait not upon "I might," but conquer with "I will." These, and others who have been tried and trusted, and who have left their party for their party's good, and gone down to political graves in shame and dishonor, join now in shouting tirades of abuse because at near four score years of age, with his honors thick upon him, Simon Cameron seeks to retire from public life. "Aye! aye!" they all shout, "but there comes his son, and what now is ever to become of us!" An Adams may succeed an Adams, and it is thought eminently proper. A Bayard may succeed a Bayard, and pæans of pure Democratic praise are sung because they are all born aristocrats, *all honorable men*, but for a worthy, educated gentleman to succeed his father in Pennsylvania is, in the minds of these men who lead nobody and never can succeed anybody, quite a political crime.

The slanders that in time past have spent their force upon the father attached, in the minds of those who knew him not, to the son, so that when J. Donald Cameron was called to Washington there were grave Senators and members of Congress who expected to meet a man but little better than a criminal. Their surprise was turned almost to consternation upon meeting at the head of the War department a dignified, handsome, middle-aged gentleman, of winning demeanor, quick perception, frank expression, firm purpose, and thorough business training, who, in all the departments of the government, and in the public and private walks of life, earned more honor and gained more renown than any man who, for the same brief period, ever preceded him in the same office.

And this worthy son of so brave a father will, with the unanimous consent of his party, and with the applause of the best people of the Commonwealth, succeed his father in the United States Senate, these disappointed carping politicians and the slanders of the disaffected to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Proposed Poor-House.

As the sheriff of Centre county proclaims to the people thereof, by order of the court, that an election will be held on April 21st, 1877, for the establishment of an alms-house, or against it, the cost of maintaining such an institution as compared with the cost of maintaining the poor under the old system becomes interesting to the taxpayers, and we shall endeavor to give as much information on the subject as comes within our reach, so that our readers can vote with as much knowledge on the subject as experience has furnished.

We now have before us the statement of the auditors of our neighboring county of Blair which shows that the total expenses of the Blair county poor for the year 1876 was $14,428 94. This includes the expenses of those at the State Lunatic Hospital.

INMATES, &C. IN HOUSE.

Number inmates March 1st, 1876	81	
Admitted during year	170	
Born during year	5	258
Discharged and eloped during year	143	
Died during year	25	168
Number remaining March 1st, 1877		99

We have no means of knowing how many poor there are in Centre county, but the total expenses of the poor under the present system is estimated to be from $25,000 to $30,000 per year. Deputy Sheriff Munson informed us that the overseers' pay alone in this county is about $9,000 per year. We are since informed that the doctor bills amount to about $3,000 per year, not including all the medicine. In Blair county the doctor bill is $275 and the drug bill $329. The Steward's salary is $500 per year, and there seems to be no other official salaries charged. We have no exact data showing the population of Blair county as compared with Centre except the vote for President last fall which was 8,720 votes in Blair and 7,351 in Centre county. Reconing five persons to a voter we have 43,600 people in Blair and 36,755 people in Centre. Thus it will be seen that there are about 7,000 more population in Blair than in Centre, and the poor are maintained at about half the estimated expense. We trust our taxpayers will investigate this question and vote intelligently on it.

President Hayes Recognizes the Claims of the Negro Race.

Fred Douglass Appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia and Confirmed by the Senate—A Practical Recognition of the Colored Man—Other Appointments Contemplated.

Some days ago the President appointed Frederick Douglass (a negro) to be Marshal of the District of Columbia—a position of great trust and profit, the revenue being about twelve thousand a year. At the President's receptions he plays an important part—being master of ceremonies, and at such times occupying a place near the President. It was thought at first that there would be great opposition to his confirmation, but we are glad to be able to tell our readers that no such foolish council prevailed. His confirmation occasioned general rejoicing among the forty thousand colored people of Washington city. In the Senate the Republicans voted in a body for his confirmation. Among the Democrats Hill, Beck, Morgan and Garland voted for him.

It is possible that Prof. Langston, a colored man of education and ability, will be appointed to the head of the Department of Agriculture. This is considered almost equal to a Cabinet position, and it is thought it would be a proper recognition of a race that furnishes nearly one million of voters.

Judge Gibbs (colored), of Arkansas, an elector at large on the Republican ticket, stated to the President yesterday that the nomination of Key as Postmaster General had excited some alarm among the colored people of the country, but that it was fully offset by the appointment of Douglass, and he assured the President that the colored people intended to support him in his measures of reconciliation between the sections and races. The President said that he would adhere to it until proved impracticable.

—The Republican majority in New Hampshire runs well up to 5,000. The result is hard upon Beebe, Randall and the other Democratic Congressmen who canvassed the State; but it's fair.

Nasby.

Mr. Nasby Reviews the Situation and Comes to Several Conclusions.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(WICH IS IN THE STATE OF KNT'Y.)
MARCH 12, 1877.

The deed is dun, the work of destroyin the Government is finished, and the Democrisy, the degenerit Democrisy, sits down and axcepts it without a murmur. Ther aint agoin to be any struggle for our rites, ther aint agoin to be any war, nor nothin. When Tilden wuz talkin of resistance, I consoled myself with the idee that ef I coodent git a postoffis I mite hev a sutlership, but all that 's gone. All that Tilden and five millions uv dollars undertook to do in the interest of pure government, is undone; Hayes is President, reform lies howlin in the dust, the postoffices go out uv the reach uv Morrissey and me, and are safe in the grip uv the corruptionists. I can't do justis to the subjic!—I shan't attempt to. To git so neer to it and then to lose it! But wat's the yoose?

I am not only disappointed at the result, but I am disgustid with them ez hed the management uv affares for us. The developments that hev bin made sence the investigashens hev commens', don't please me at all. Tilden-and-Reform is a cold-bloodid, mercenary wretch, which hez rooined the Dimocratic party. He don't play fair—he is not an ingenuous man, one in which yoo kin plac confidece. It hez been shown that he spent, all told, five millions uv dollars in tryin to elect hisself and Reform to the Presidency. Damnable exposure! Feerful corrupshen! Wher hez that corrupshen fund gone to.? Who got it? Wat wuz done with wat wuz spent at the beginnin, at the St. Loo's Convenshun? Ez a reform Dimocrat I demand to know. He pade me for my vote in that Convenshun, the beggarly sum uv four hundred dollars, and his agents ashoored me that that wuz the highest price pade. Beleevin em, in my simplicity I took that sum, trustin in their statement that that wuz the regler price for delegates. Imagine my feelings when I diskivered that he did actooally pay ez high ez five thousand dollars for single reform delegates, and four thousand dollars, each, for reform delegates in lots uv twenty, takin em ez they run.

Hevin secoored the nominashen wat did this man do? He went on to spend five millions! Five millions! Who got that? I got four hundred more, but I wuz so bedged in with instruckshuns, and the direckshuns ez to wat I wuz to do wuz so explicit, that I didn't make a hundred cleer out uv it. It wuz stipulated that I wuz to take twenty Kentuckians to vote in Injeany for Tilden-and-Reform, and be bed the meannis to hev a reform pugilist, wich he pardoned out uv the New York penitensbary for the purpus, on the spot to watch me, to see that I took em there, and the accootnis to hev a Injeany reformer receve and vote em; and afore I cood git my money in full I bed to hev a receep from the Injeany committee-man that I bed turned over the voters! How kin a man labor in the invest uv reform under sich circumstances?

The fact is Tilden-and-Reform is a frod, and those wich is yellin to nominate him in 1880, make a mistake. I'll no more uv him. I want a man wich kin pay out more joodishus and with more discriminashun. I will never go thro a campane on the Reform idee, onless I am better pade for it than I wuz in this.

I am disgustid with pollytix anyhow, and want to retire. The Dimocrisy don't know nothing anyhow. I spose ther is an ekal per cent. uv honest men and an ekal per cent. uv thieves, in both parties, and I am willin to admit that wat a cold and unfeelin world calls villains holds the management of both parties; I know they do in ours. The Republikins deny this; but ef it is true, there is this difference—the scoundrelly Republikin managers put honest men in power, while the honest Dimocrisy put ther scoundrels to the front. The people don't keer about corrupt Republikins managers when they put sich men ez Hayes up; but think uv sich men ez Ben Hill, Thurman and Hendrix playin second fiddle to Tilden, Morrissey, Hewitt and me! That is wat kills us. We come at the people wrong end foremost. We show our sore fingers, and make public exhibition uv our biles, and rather glory in the nastiness uv em.

Wat we hev to do now is to change all this. We want to assoom a circhoo, ef we hev it not. We want to hunt about keerfully—give a great deel uv time to it—explore all the corners uv the party—go nosin about among forgotten men and see ef we can't find men enuff with decent reputashuns to put forrered ez candidates. We want em ez a sort uv flavorin, ez deodorizers as it were, to savor the rest uv us. Wat we want is to git in, and the people actilly demand suthin that don't really smell. We, the reglers, won't lose anything by it—these nice Dimocrats will come to us in a month. Ther aint virchew enuff in em to resist us. Yoo can't tetch pitch without bein defiled.

Then we want a succession uv disasters doorin the next four yeers, and we must do all that we kin to hev em. Hard times is alluz charged up to the party in power, and makes men pine for a change. A healthy potato rot would be worth thousands uv votes to us, and a smashin panic would be even better. Wat we want is a period uv yooniversle depreshn. We want the mills stopped, prodooce down to a mere nothin, potato rot, grasshoppers, kolera, and likker to go up to fifteen cents a drink. Ef these cood be supplementid by an earthquake, hurricanes, yaller fever, weevle in the wheat, cut worms in the North and cotton worms in the South, floods and drouths and yooniversle rooin and disaster, we cood elect the next President. Give us all these with a choice assortment uv other disasters, and we shel win, for the people will be very apt to say that after all a Dimekratic administration coodent be wuss. We want rooin for a while to make the Dimocrisy endoorable.

With these conditions we kin go in four yeers from now. I say all this for the benefit uv others—ez for me long before the term uv Hayes is up I shel be in a prematoor grave. Four yeers more uv a nigger in the Postoffis at the Corners will finish me. and ef my philosophy shood be suffishnt for that, Bascom will cut off supplies ez soon ez he knows that I ain't a goin to hev a place, and then all is over. My untutored bowels never kin endoor water, any more than any morel nacher kin Radikelism.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Ex-Reformer.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following items we glean from the thirteenth annual report of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the year 1876:

The gross earnings of all lines east of Pittsburgh were $35,991,060 99; expenses, $22,081,229 34; net earnings, excluding rentals, etc., $14,465,929 67. Gross earnings, on all lines, from traffic, $61,561,211 29; gross expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, etc., $39,495,736 89; net earnings, $22,065,474 40; freight traffic on all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, 18,962,661 tons; on all lines west of Pittsburgh 12,129,970 tons; total, 31,092,731 tons. Passenger traffic on all lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, 18,363,366; on all lines west of Pittsburgh, 7,030,359; total, 25,393,725.

The whole number of passengers carried on main line in 1875 was 5,609,787, and in 1876 was 6,926,016, showing an increase of 1,316,229.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 677,636 tons of fuel and other material for company's use) was 10,600,547 tons, embracing 4,837,896 tons of coal, exclusive of 501,236 tons of coal for company's use.

It was the previous year 9,787,176 tons, showing an increase of 813,371 tons, or 8 3-10 per cent. The increase in coal tonnage was 106,460 tons.

The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad has been extended 18 miles, and during the coming season will be further extended, developing a very fertile and valuable section of the State. This line connects with the Philadelphia and Erie railroad at a point opposite Lewisburg, and when completed will be 45 miles in length.

During the Centennial season, between the 10th of May and the 10th of November, 20,231 passenger trains, with 127,296 cars and 2,343,499 passengers, arrived at the West Philadelphia station, Thirty-second and Market streets, and during the same time 22,372 trains, with 141,284 cars and 2,612,213 passengers, arrived at the Centennial station, making a total of 42,603 trains with 268,580 cars, and 4,955,712 passengers. This enormous movement was accomplished without the slightest injury to any passenger.

The total amount of baggage received and delivered at the West Philadelphia, Centennial, Kensington, and Market street ferry stations, was 730,486 pieces, and of this aggregate but 26 pieces were mislaid, the claims for which, as presented, amounted to the small sum of $1,906 99.

The gross receipts of the Pennsylvania Canal were $409,773 46; expenses, $241,081 41; net earnings, $168,692 05.

WE publish elsewhere the letter from Stanley Matthews to Governor Chamberlain, with Mr. Evarts's endorsement. President Hayes was in no respect responsible for it, as will readily be seen. It contains nothing more alarming than a suggestion that Chamberlain should voluntarily surrender his rights in the interest of the pacification of the state. Mr. Evarts refuses to commit himself on the merits of the case, merely expressing a desire for more light. This was a decidedly weak foundation for so much noisy gossip.

—The Philadelphia papers are driven to the sad necessity of quoting from Democracic papers and from papers outside the State, to show the unpopularity of the selection of J. D. Cameron for Senator; but alas! the papers outside of the State and the Democratic papers are no gague for the public sentiment prevailing in the State.

State News.

In Calcutta, India, resides a nabob who in 1861 was a dry goods clerk at Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Bernherd was recently killed in Allentown by a fall upon the ice in the yard of her house.

The Upper Pittston division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has been dissolved, in accordance with the directions of Bishop O'Hara.

Fruit prospects in Pennsylvania are very encouraging, the apple and pear trees not having been injured by frost to any degree, but peaches and cherries do not promise so well, having been somewhat damaged by the cold.

John Kerr was caught in the cable on the Messiner well, Barnheart farm, near Buena Vista, Crawford county, Saturday morning, and wound around the shaft three times, the rope encircling his body each time. The third coil went round his neck, killing him at once. He leaves a wife and several children.

Delaware county has no longer any patients in the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg. The unfortunate people are provided for in a well-organized hospital connected with the county almshouse, containing over forty inmates. The public institutions of few counties are so well managed as those of Delaware.

Does Mrs. Hayes Know This?

President Hayes said a good thing day before yesterday to Miss Phœbe Cozzens, of St. Louis, who went up to the White House to pay her respects to him. Miss Cozzens is a lady who has studied law, and who differs from nearly all the ladies who have invaded the professions usually practiced by men, in being decidedly attractive in personal appearance. In the course of her conversation, Miss Cozzens playfully referred to General Grant's having talked of appointing her Chief Justice, and said that had he done so, it would have been her duty to have administered the oath of office to him. President Hayes replied to her: "My dear Miss Cozzens, in that case I should have kissed something besides the book."—[Boston Herald.

—We clip the following from the Tyrone *Herald*. Would it not be well for our business men to hear the warning and heed it? If this road is built to Tyrone, and the trade of Pennsvalley diverted from here, it will dry up Bellefonte so completely that we shall all have to move away or starve. There is one consolation about it, no one will suffer but the property owners of this town. The poor can walk away when the grass begins to grow in our streets, but the rich cannot carry away their land nor move their houses, and many a man who is now strutting about our streets as gay as a peacock, with his Ulster almost dragging on the pavement, will have to go to work:

We never heard a word said in Tyrone about the completion of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad through to this place, and from the indifference manifested we are at a loss to know whether our citizens care about its completion or not. Not so, however, with the Centre county people, who are always on the alert for anything new that may turn up in regard to the railroad, and are constantly urging its completion as far as Lemont. The road is approaching completion as far as Spring Mills, and the Centre Hall *Reporter* fears it will stop there for a time. The *Watchman* tells the people of Bellefonte that if they do not want to loose the trade of Pennsvalley, they must begin at once to build the branch from that place to Lemont, and the money must be raised to finish the work. It understands that if the branch road be built and graded by Bellefonte, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will iron it. The Centre *Reporter* also urges Bellefonte to subscribe a sufficient amount to build the branch and begin work at once. The *Reporter* is "informed from a source that is trustworthy, that if Bellefonte does not raise the sum required within a few weeks, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will conclude to make our road through to Tyrone. We are informed at the same time that the reason why our road is not constructed faster, is because Bellefonte holds back with the branch. There is plausibility in all this. We desire that Bellefonte reap all the advantages possible to be derived from our road in preference to Tyrone or any other town outside of our county, but if it longer stands in its own light, the blame rests with it." In view of the fact that if the branch is made from Lemont to Bellefonte it will postpone the completion of the road to Tyrone for an indefinite period, would it not be well for our people to give this matter a little attention, and secure, if possible, the completion of the road to this place. It would bring an immense amount of trade in here and open up a new field for business. This is our view of it, and we think our business men are standing in their own way by not using every means in their power to have the road completed through.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

God Pity the Poor.

The wild rushing winds of the tempest are sweeping
The frost-fettered land like a spirit of wrath;
His fierce, icy breath with keen arrows is piercing
The breast of the wanderers who stand in his path;
The earth in a trance lies enshrouded in silence,
The storm king knocks loudly at window and door;
The prayer of the pitiful fervently rises—
God shelter the homeless and pity the poor!

God pity the poor who are wearily sitting
By desolate hearth-stones, cold, cheerless, and bare,
From which the last ember's pale flicker has faded,
Like hope dying out in the midst of despair!
Who look on the wide world and see it a desert,
Where ripple no waters, no green branches wave,
Who see in a future as dark as the present,
No rest but the death-bed, no home but the grave.

God pity the poor when the eddying snowdrifts
Are whirled by the wrath of the winter winds by,
Like showers of leaves from the pallid star-lillies
That float in the depth of the blue lake on high;
For though they are draping the broad earth in beauty,
And veiling some flaw in each gossamer fold,
That beauty is naught to the mother whose children
Are crouching around her in hunger and cold.

God pity the poor, for the wealthy are often unfriendly,
As hard as the winter, and cold as its snow;
While fortune makes summer and sunshine around them,
They care not for others nor think of their woe;
Or if from their plenty a trifle be given,
So doubtingly, grudgingly, often 'tis doled,
That to the receiver their "charity" seemeth
More painful than hunger, more bitter than cold.

God pity the poor! For though all men are brothers,
Though all say "Our Father," not Mine, when they pray,
The proud ones of earth turn aside from the lowly,
As if they were fashioned of different clay;
They see not in those who in meekness and patience,
Toil, poverty, pain, without murmur endure,
The image of Him whose first couch was a manger,
Who choose for our sakes to be homeless and poor.

God pity the poor! Give them courage and patience
Their trials, temptations, and troubles to brave,
And pity the wealthy whose idol is Fortune,
For gold cannot gladden the gloom of the grave;
And as this brief life, whether painful or pleasant,
To one that is endless but opens the door,
The heart sighs while thinking on palace and hovel,
God pity the wealthy as well as the poor!

The Dreamland Sea.

What matter though my pilgrim feet
May never press the stranger's land,
Or wander lone where wild waves beat
With ceaseless moan on ocean's strand?
For me expands a lovelier deep,
Whose isles in visioned beauty sleep,
And never ocean wave could be
So bright as thine, fair Dreamland sea.

My castle crowns the boldest steep,
By warring winds and waters scarred,
That seaward leans, and o'er the deep
Keeps evermore unceasing ward.
Full freighted with their wings of snow,
The white ships come, the white ships go,
While in the shade of cliff and towers
I dream away the gliding hours.

With manes foam flecked and tossing free,
The waves, wild courses of the sea,
Race swiftly to the strand,
And struggling lie upon the level strand.
The shells that sparkle at my feet,
Strange tales of wind and wave repeat
The weird romance, the mystery
Of the dark caverns of the sea.

My fairy fleet that long has lain
Close moored in some enchanted bay,
Borne by fair gales across the main
Sails swiftly on its homeward way.
My ships, my stately ships, I see!
Full many a royal argosie,
Like white-winged birds they speeding come,
And bring their gathered treasures home.

Pearls from the mermaid's watery cell,
Pure gold from sunny orient lands,
With many a rosy chambered shell
And jewels wrought by elfin hands;
Crosses and amulet of price,
Of sandal wood and sacred palm,
Embossed with many a fair device,
And odorous with tropic balm.

The Upshot of a Quarrel.

A dish of milk was on the floor;
Puss wanted some, and so did Dash;
'Twas big enough for many more
To lap out of without a splash.
But she was rude, and he was ruder;
Neither would let the other taste it;
Each thought the other an intruder;
And did the most to spill and waste it.

If Dash one moment ventured nigh,
Puss would that moment spit and fly;
If Puss the dish next moment sought,
Dash the next minute raged and fought.
At length, with sorrow be it spoken,
Between them both the dish was broken.

Brothers and sisters, all take warning,
The lesson must not meet your scorning;
Never let selfish trifles lead
To loud dispute and spiteful deed;
Yield to each other, and be sure
Your happiness is most secure.

Our Story Teller.

One Farthing Damages.

CHAPTER I.

In a darkened chamber, dark with the awful shadow still more than with the lack of material light, four persons were gathered round a bed, on which lay a man bearing in his face the unmistakable signs of the summons which none can refuse to answer. A weeping girl knelt by the bedside, her face bent over the nerveless hand which lay upon the coverlet, and which she held as if by that convulsive clasp she could hold her father still to life. The doctor and nurse stood quietly aside, as having done their part, and were waiting for the inevitable end. A shaded lamp cast a ring of gloom, and within its gleaming circle, at a table covered with papers and writing-materials, sat the dying man's solicitor engaged in the preparation of his will. The instructions were short and simple. Bernard Hope had but one near relative, his daughter Mary, now kneeling by his bedside, and to her, as was natural, he desired to leave his few possessions.

After an interval of silence, broken only by the suppressed sobs of the weeping girl and the monotonous scratching of the attorney's pen upon the paper, he paused and inquired in a harsh, unpleasant voice:

"What names shall I insert as trustees? You should have two at least."

The dying man paused ere he replied with an effort:

"Geoffrey Howard, Major One Hundred and Eleventh, now in India. I have no other friend."

"In that case I may venture to offer my humble services, subject to the usual provision. I should be delighted to be useful to Miss Hope; and if your friend is abroad there may be difficulties."

"True, Slythrope, I thank you. Make yourself trustee, then, with Major Howard. Legacy £200 for your trouble."

"Nay, my dear sir, quite unnecessary. I really—"

But again the ready pen traveled over the paper; and a quarter of an hour later Mr. Slythrope announced that the document was ready for execution, and in a low, mechanical monotone read over its provisions. The sick man seemed more than once to lose consciousness during the reading, but at the close he appeared to nerve himself for a supreme effort.

"Yes, that will do. Give me the pen," he said; and with a shaking hand affixed his signature, and with eager eyes watched the doctor and nurse as they added their own as witnesses, after which he sank back exhausted on his pillow. "Thank God, that's safe!" he gasped. "Mary, my child, you and Geoffrey—you and Geoffrey! What was I saying? God bless you, my darling! God bless—"

These were the last words Bernard Hope ever spoke. For a little while he lay with half-closed eyes, still breathing, but past all consciousness of earthly things. The doctor stepped noiselessly to the bedside and laid a finger on the fluttering pulse, now beating with unnatural quickness, now failing altogether. Another quarter of an hour passed—a quarter of an hour which seemed an age to the anxious watchers—and then the doctor laid down the thin white hand and tenderly touching the head of the orphan girl, said:

"My dear, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away. Your father has passed to a better world."

CHAPTER II.

A year had passed away since Bernard Hope's death, and Mary still remained an inmate of the house of Mrs. Murgatroyd, the good woman whom we have seen in attendance at her father's last illness, and who, to her occasional occupation as nurse, added the more permanent one of letting lodgings. Mary's sweet face and gentle manners had quite won the heart of her good-natured landlady, who was unceasing in her endeavors to soothe her grief and minister to her comforts. Mary still showed in face and figure the tokens of the fiery trial through which she had passed. Her slight form looked slighter still in her soft, black drapery, and the shadow of an unforgotten sorrow still rested on her delicate features. Mary Hope had been her father's constant companion, and she sorely missed the happy hours in which his powerful intellect and varied experience had been unfolded for her benefit. But she had, too, another trouble—none the less hard to bear that it was one in which she could have few confidants.

Maj. Howard, of whom mention has already been made, was not only her father's most valued friend, but had insensibly grown very dear to herself; and when, six months before Bernard Hope's death, he was summoned with his regiment to India, he left Mary his promised bride. Twice he had written within the first few weeks of his departure, since which time there had been a terrible silence; and in the same week which left Mary fatherless, a second blow fell upon her. The One Hundred and Eleventh had been engaged in a smart skirmish, the number of dead and wounded being considerable. Maj. Geoffrey Howard was reported among the fallen, and Mary had to mourn at once her lover and her father.

The death of Maj. Howard left Mr. Slythrope sole trustee of Mr. Hope's will. This to Mary was a matter of the most perfect indifference. Suspecting evil of no one, she was as willing that her little fortune, amounting to some five or six thousand pounds, should rest in Mr. Slythrope's hands as those of any other persons. But of late the attorney had began to persecute her with attentions, which, under existing circumstances, would have been distasteful from any one, but were doubly so from a person whom she could not help regarding with an instinctive dislike. And in truth Mr. Slythrope was not precisely the person to win a fair lady's fancy. Undersized, high-shouldered, with blinking, lashless eyes, and a general angularity, not to say knobbiness of feature, he might have been expected to rise superior to any weakness as to personal appearance; but such was by no means the case. In Mr. Samuel Slythrope's own opinion, Mr. Samuel Slythrope was a gentleman of considerable personal advantages, and it was his constant endeavor to make the very best of them. He was obstrusively, we might say offensively, clean. His shirt front, collar, and wristbands were all of the most liberal dimensions, and of intense appearance of being, so to speak, "all shirt;" while his hands, which were naturally coarse and red, were made coarser and redder by perpetual washing. He was always profusely scented, and his short, scrubby hair was tortured by the combined use of the brush and the pomatum-pot into the semblance of the split almonds wherewith tipsy cakes are wont to be decorated. His hats and coats were always intensely new, and he perpetually creaked as he moved his patent leather boots, maintaining a friendly rivalry in this particular with his well-starched shirt front. In his habitual gorgeous array—indeed, if possible, looking even cleaner and newer than usual—Mr. Slythrope this morning knocked at Mrs. Murgatroyd's door. That good lady was at that moment engaged in dusting Miss Hope's room, and catching sight of his approach, exclaimed:

"There's that nasty, worriting lawyer again, I do declare. Slythrope, indeed. I'd Slythrope him"

It would be hopeless to endeavor to express on paper the intensity of meaning Mrs. Murgatroyd threw into her newly-coined verb; but it was evident that "Slythroping" included all the tortures of the Middle Ages, with a supplement of horse-pond and other modern inventions. Mary smiled at the good lady's vehemence.

"My dear Mrs. Murgatroyd, you really should not be so severe. Mr. Slythrope is a little peculiar, but I have no doubt he means kindly, and you know he is the trustee of poor papa's will."

"I know he is, my dear, and I wish he wasn't. I know he shouldn't be trustee to a tom-cat of mine, drat him!"

"Now, really, Mrs. Murgatroyd, you are too bad," said Mary, smiling in spite of herself. I am sure poor Mr. Slythrope isn't nearly so dreadful as you make out?"

At this point the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the gentleman in question, and Mrs. Murgatroyd, passing him with a final sniff of abhorrence, quitted the apartment.

Mr. Slythrope, for once in his life, appeared ill at ease. He was got up with his accustomed care, and the suggestion of scented soap which accompanied him was even stronger than usual; but his self satisfied air was wanting. He evidently had something on his mind—some piece of rascality, a physiognomist would have conjectured, which he either had recently perpetrated, or was about to perpetrate. Let us hope that the physiognomist would have been wrong.

"My dear Miss Hope," he began, after the first greetings had been exchanged, "I grieve to be the bearer of very unpleasant news."

Mary looked up with quiet indifference, scarcely believing that, after all she had gone through, any news, good or bad, could have for her more than the most passing interest. Slythrope continued:

"I am sure that you will believe I did it for the best; but misfortunes will happen, you know, even with the utmost care and caution. I am sure I thought the investment was as safe as the bank; but there's no trusting anything nowadays."

"What is the misfortune, Mr. Slythrope, for you haven't yet told me? Nothing very serious, I hope."

"Only too serious, my dear Ma—" he tried to say "Mary," but couldn't get it out, and substituted "Miss Hope"—"nothing less than the loss, I fear, of the whole of your little fortune."

Mary turned very pale, but gave no other sign of emotion. "How did it happen?" she said with an effort.

"Your money was, as you know, in three per cents., where it produced a miserable £160 a year. In the hope of doing better for you, I sold out and invested it in a new mining company, the Wheal Marina, which promised to pay a minimum dividend of ten per cent., and so would have just trebled your income. And this morning I am grieved to find from the "Times" that the company is an utter smash. The directors have bolted, and the shareholders will lose every penny of their money."

"All is gone? Nothing left?"

"Not a sixpence, and you remain liable for calls to the amount of about as much more."

Poor Mary's fortitude quite gave way.

"Oh dear, what shall I do! I haven't a friend in the world."

"No, no, don't say that, Miss Mary," said Slythrope, in a gently patronizing manner; "It isn't as bad as that comes to. I haven't disguised my own feelings toward you; and though you've lost your money, you know that needn't make any difference between you and me. My affection ain't of the mercenary sort; in fact, as I got you into the mess (though with the best of intentions, mind you,) it's only fair I should get you out of it."

Mary had hidden her face in her hands, but she became aware, from the increased intensity of the all-pervading scented soap aroma, that Slythrope was drawing nearer to her, and in another moment his arm was round her waist. She drew herself up proudly.

"Sir, I am willing to believe you mean kindly, but your offer, under such circumstances, is an insult. Be good enough to leave me."

Slythrope would have parleyed, but with the air of an outraged queen Mary Hope rang the bell, and, obedient to the summons, Mrs. Murgatroyd appeared.

"Open the door for Mr. Slythrope, if you please."

You'll be sorry for this, you'll find, Miss Hope," said Slythrope; but Mary vouchsafed no answer, and the attorney retired discomfited, Mrs. Murgatroyd holding the door for him with an expression of thorough enjoyment. As soon as it was closed upon him, she bounced back to Mary's room, and flung open the windows.

"Let's have a breath of fresh air, for goodness sake, after that nasty, slimy scented serpent. I always feel as if the house wanted disin—what d'ye call it?—with Condy's Sea Salt or Tidman's Restorer, or some of them deidolizers, whenever he's been in it. Why, my dear lamb, whatever is the matter?"

Poor Mary's over-wrought nerves had at last given way, and she fell upon the sofa in a fit of violent hysterics. Mrs. Murgatroyd, with motherly instinct, let her emotion have its way, and she was soon so far recovered as to be able with many tears to tell the story of this new misfortune, finally crying herself to sleep on the good old woman's sympathizing bosom.

CHAPTER III.

It was two days after the scene recorded in our last chapter, and Mary Hope with the *Times* before her, was answering advertisements for a governess. Mary was not one to sit still under the pressure of calamity, however heavy, and having got over the shock of her misfortune, at once set about bravely to earn her own livelihood. With this view she was now seeking to procure a situation, either as governess or companion, entering upon her task with a brave heart, though she well knew the trials to which such a position would probably expose her. She had answered three advertisements, and had folded and sealed her letter, and now, with her open desk before her, was counting her little store of ready money, and calculating how long she could at any rate subsist before she found employment. In replacing her purse, her hand fell upon a portrait, which she took out and gazed at fondly. "Dear old Geoffrey, if you had lived, how different my fortune would have been. I suppose I ought to say God's will be done; but, oh, it's very, very hard!" A few moments she continued gazing through her tears at the portrait, when a sharp knock at the outer door startled her, and she replaced it in her desk. She heard Mrs. Murgatroyd in conversation with some one, and then a quick, well-remembered voice said: "Where? This room?" And in another moment the door was flung open, and Mary Hope was sobbing in her lost lover's arms.

After the blissful excitement of the first meeting had subsided, a season of mutual explanation followed. Geoffrey Howard had been dangerously wounded, and had been a prisoner for the greater part of a year in an Indian dungeon, where for many weeks his life had hung on a thread by reason of an attack of a malignant fever. His worn and sallow features, his skin bronzed to Oriental swartness, and the scar of a deep saber-cut across his neck, scarce hidden by a rather ragged beard, bore eloquent witness to the perils he had passed through. He had landed in England but twelve hours previously, and had lost not a moment in seeking the presence of his darling and her father, for he was, of course, ignorant of Bernard Hope's death. Mary, too, had much to tell, and nestling by Geoffrey's side, her little white fingers hidden in the rugged brown hands of her lover, which held them as though they would never again let them go—the loss of her father, the history of the will, and lastly the loss of her little fortune.

"I don't understand it," said Geoffrey. "The man has been playing some very deep game."

"Perhaps he really wished to get me more—what do you call it?—interest for my money. I daresay it was meant kindly enough, though it happened so unfortunately."

"I don't believe it, darling. If he had really had your interest at heart he would have regarded safety before all things. I strongly suspect that if all had gone well you would simply have received your three per cent., and Mr. Slythrope would have pocketed the difference."

"O Geoffrey, Geoffrey! I'm afraid you have come home very uncharitable. Besides, what does it matter about a lot of stupid money, now that I have got you back again? Unless, indeed, you would have liked me better for having the money."

There was only one possible answer to such an accusation, and Maj. Howard made it—that is to say, he called Mary a little goose, kissed her, and dropped the subject, having taken care, however, to ascertain the address of Mr. Slythrope and the name of the company in which Mary's money had been lost. On leaving her he took a handsome cab and drove to the office of the liquidator of the company, when, on his stating that he desired to make some inquiries in behalf of one of their shareholders, Mr. Slythrope, he was informed to his astonishment, that there was not, and never had been, any shareholder of that name on the books of the company. He next inquired whether, perchance, the shares were standing in Miss Hope's own name, and again was answered in the negative. Utterly bewildered, he drove to Mr. Slythrope's office. Mr. Slythrope was at home, and he speedily found himself in the attorney's presence. Mr. Slythrope was a little nervous with strangers till he knew their business; and Maj. Howard's announcement that he had called on behalf of Miss Mary Hope, did not tend to increase his confidence. He was, however, far from suspecting Major Howard's identity, but jumped to the conclusion that he was a hostile solicitor employed by Miss Hope to call him to account. Maj. Howard's next remark tended to confirm that impression.

"You stated to Miss Hope, I think, a couple of days ago, that the property bequeathed to her by her father's will had been invested in the Wheal Marina Company, which has just come to grief. You are aware of course that an investment upon such a rotten security was a gross breach of trust, of which you are liable."

"Not at all; the power of investment is unlimited. Indeed, shares of companies are specially included."

"You are quite certain of that?"

"Quite so. I drew the will myself."

"Very good. The shares stood, I suppose, in your own name?"

"Ye-es; in my name of course as sole trustee."

"Then pray how is it, Mr. Slythrope, that I don't find your name among the list of shareholders of the company?"

Mr. Slythrope's countenance fell.

"Because—because—I may as well make a clean breast of it—to tell you the truth, the money was never in that company at all. It was a false alarm, sir, a false alarm."

"Then where on earth is the money, sir? And what do you mean by a false alarm?"

"I'll tell you if you'll have a little patience. As a brother solicitor, I'm sure you won't press harder on me than you're quite obliged. Miss Hope's money is in the Wheal Mary Ann, one of the most flourishing companies going, and her shares are worth just double what I gave for them."

"Then what on earth induced you—"

"I'll tell you. Between ourselves, I've taken an uncommon fancy to Miss Hope, and I had made up my mind to make her Mrs. S.; but somehow she didn't take to me quite as kindly as I could have wished. Now, the other morning when I took up the *Times*, almost the first thing I caught sight of was the smash of the Wheal Marina, and the similarity of the name gave me quite a turn, for just at that first moment I thought it was the Wheal Mary Ann. And then the thought struck me, "If it only had been, my lady, you'd have been glad enough to say 'yes' to Samuel Slythrope.' And then I thought I would try it. It was merely a little innocent practical joke—a *roose d'amour*, sir; a mere *roose d'amour*." And Mr. Slythrope smiled.

"You atrocious scoundrel!"

There was a sudden blow, a heavy crash, and Mr. Samuel Slythrope measured his length on the floor. The clerk outside hearing a fall, popped his head into the room, but seeing the state of things discreetly retired again, remarking:

"Beg pardon; thought you rang, sir."

Meanwhile Maj. Howard, having knocked Slythrope down, proceeded to pull him up again, and with his own dandy cane, which stood by the side of the fireplace, gave him one of the most tremendous thrashings ever recorded in the pages of history. And the clerk in the outer office, who owed Mr. Slythrope many a grudge for acts of petty tyrany, listened at the door, smiling pleasantly at each "swish" of the descending cane, and finally indulged in a war dance expressive of triumph and exultation round the office-stool.

A fortnight later Maj. Howard, looking wonderfully better in health and strength, stood before the altar of a quiet city church with a graceful little figure by his side. And with no pomp or ceremony, no breakfast, no speeches, no wedding guests, with only Mrs. Murgatroyd as bridesmaid, the two true lovers were made one. And six months afterward, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the great assault case of Slythrope vs. Howard was tried. And when the lawyers on both sides had their say, the presiding Judge said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, it is not disputed that a very violent assault was committed on the plaintiff, and he is therefore entitled to your verdict. But, in assigning the damages, gentlemen, you will consider the general merits of the case, and give the plaintiff only such compensation as you think he deserves." And the jury in awarding one farthing, expressed their unanimous regret that there wasn't a smaller coin.

"How is your wife?" inquired a doctor of one of his patients. "She is dead, I thank you," was the witty and wicked answer.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The following communication is written by a friend in Milesburg. It may interest a number of people in that locality, so we publish it, as we hold that discussion can do no harm. We will say, however, that we do not hold ourselves responsible in the least degree for the views expressed.—Ed.]

INFANT BAPTISM.

On Sabbath I wandered, then wondered, for I heard wonders.

"Our beloved Paul, according to the wisdom given unto him, hath written unto you, in which are things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest as they do the scriptures unto their own destruction."—2 Peter III 15-16. That which is not sense must be nonsense. Elder, we address you; wilt thou hear? They say you oppose infant baptism. Please give a reason for this. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Now here there must be belief before baptism; infants cannot believe, therefore they cannot be baptized. Elder, you reason from the order of the words—let no man mark them with figures, first, believeth; second, baptized; third, saved.

You say, first, none are to be baptized but such as believe, because believing must be before baptizing—first, believeth; second, baptized. This will conclude against infant baptism.

Next take the first and third—believeth, saved—and say in the same way.

Second, none are to be saved but such as believe, because believing must be before saving—first, believeth; third, saved.

This concludes against infant salvation. A nice dilemma, Elder, for a man of your ability, yet this is the plan of your reason. Now take the second and third—baptized, saved—and argue in the same manner. Third, none are to be saved but such as are baptized, because baptize precedes the word saved—second, baptized; third, saved. This will conclude for infants; they must be baptized or they cannot be saved.

Lastly, take all three—1st, believeth; 2nd, baptized; 3d, saved—and say: none are to be saved but such as believe and are baptized, because believing and baptizing must be before saving. This concludes against the salvation of believers in Christ, if they have not been baptized. And so upon the principles of the Baptists, it concludes against the salvation of all Pœdobaptists. This, Elder, is your mode of reasoning, not mine. Allow me to reason according to the order of words. "John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentence."—Mark I., 3. Your reasoning on this would be that he baptized before he preached. If you recollect you defied any person to show you where people, in scripture, were baptized before taught. Now, Elder, on this verse you are in a strait, betwixt two, and you have a desire to depart, which would be far better for the community.

Elder, rehearse the sermon you preached. I know it was mixed a little; that is, you got points confounded. You done as well as that elder who divided his text into three parts: first, he had it; second, he lost it, and third, he never found it.

Now begin: "They come on the bank of Jordan. The Saviour comes. I have need to be baptized of thee. Suffer it to be so, and he suffered him. As you go down into the baptismal waters, remember he was there before you. Behold your Saviour, your example and—" Elder, you go too far. He could not be an example, because, first, he had no sins to be forgiven of; we have, and baptism is a sign of an inward work. No example there, but for the infant. Second, He could not have faith—neither can an infant—because He knew all things and doubted nothing; and Paul says, "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." We can have faith; as to example, infants have it. Proceed, Elder: "I was raised in a different faith. Was called by the Lord to preach in another denomination. I examined and found myself in error and joined the right."

Elder, you say the Lord called you to preach? You say you were in error? Now the Lord either called you into error or He did not call you at all. How can Jehovah err? How dare a man preach when not called? If the Lord called you to one denomination and you called yourself to another, do you not reproach the call and prop yourself with an invalid commission? Why, Elder, I am ashamed of you. By great Jove, I debase myself to dwell on such high themes with you, an uncalled minister. Proceed, Elder: "A minister, not far from here, when he immerses, walks on a bench and then pushes them under. This is blasphemy. Philip and the Eunich both were in the water." Yes, Elder, they were both baptized. That minister was none other than a Baptist. I shall not give his name, but he was raised in your town and preached in your pulpit. Proceed: "There is no place in this book which tells me infants should be admitted into the church by baptism, and what is not there I cannot accept." Elder, why, then, do you accept women to the Lord's supper? Is that mentioned? Is not the law of in-

Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

HARDWARE & STOVES.

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS' ANTI-CLINKER SILVER MOON PARLOR STOVE.

This Stove is acknowledged the best Anti-Clinker in the market. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT. The Price has been Reduced to suit the times.

Susquehanna Cook Stoves, Improved, with Anti-Clinker Grate and reversible top plate. Warranted the best Baker made.

Sovereign Portable Range. Can attach Water Back to heat bath room water nearly as cheap as cook stove. Warranted to give satisfaction.

All kinds of CHEAP PARLOR STOVES at the Lowest Prices to suit the Trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Bellefonte, Pa.

fant membership in force? When was it annulled? Does not baptism take the place of circumcision? Now, Elder, when did you ever hear of a man being circumcised all over? You pray: Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. Are not infants received into Heaven? Are they received into your church? You pray for something you do not want. This is folly. You admit that one could be lost. It strikes me that your church does not resemble Heaven, but more like some bad place from which infants are excluded.

Proceed, Elder: "This doctrine of infant baptism is an invention of man. It does not come from God. I detest, abhor, loath—" Elder, you are beginning the question. You have laid down no premises and, of a necessity, you can have no conclusion. Circumcision was not invented by man; "circumcision was a mark of national distinction." No, Elder, many other nations had the same mark; so it was a distinction which did not distinguish. Well, it was a sign of carnal descent. All Abraham's male servants, and many *proselytes*—a great pity—were circumcised. Either these were descended from Abrahamror, Elder, your sign is deceptive.

Proceed: "I knew a mule, that when he went near a stream would get balky; and when urged on, would jump clear over. Some preachers jump clear over the word of God." Perhaps you *did know* that mule, but likely that *mule* belonged to another denomination and had an abhorrence to immersion. As far as the jump is concerned, it does not take much strength to jump over Baptist doctrines; like a compass you have only got your points. Your premise is a mule and your conclusion a man. You see there is more in your conclusion than in your premise, unless you was the gentleman referred to. Philosophers say that which proves too much does not prove anything. You differ; but because you are a Baptist. Well, believe you the philosophers were thinking, when they wrote that about Nebuchadnezzar eating grass like an ox? They thought people like you would try to prove he was an ox, therefore the maxim. Elder, some time ago, when referring to probationers, you stated that "some people placed their converts on trial to ascertain if they had enough religion to keep them. When a man cuts his harvest he does not allow it to stay out in the field six months." Now, Elder, you got sarcastic that time. God has placed us on probation. If you haul grain in as soon as cut it gets musty and very bad, because it is wet and an opportunity has not been afforded it to become dry. Of course, Elder, I do not mean that your members are musty and bad because you took them in before they were dry, but I mean that the other churches leave their harvest out until dry so that there will be no rottenness after they are in. The only advantage on the "quick" is that they pay quarterage sooner.

Proceed: "Buried with Christ by baptism." Now, Elder, if you do this you must build up the water and carry your subject in, because he was carried into the tomb which was hewn in the rock. Read what Peter says at the beginning of this article. The whole of the verse implies that we are baptized into his life, then into his death, and last of all into his burial. We are brought by baptism into his life, into his death, and into his burial. Now, if baptism brings us into each of these, and one of them, as the Elder says, is an allusion to the mode, then, for the same reason, so must the other two. That is, his life must allude to the mode, so must his death, and so must his burial; and the reason is, because baptism unites us to him in each of these. And if all of these are to allude to the mode, I should be glad to know what kind of a mode it must at last be, which is to bear a resemblance to every one. The life of Christ was action, his death a crucifixion, and his burial the inclosing of his body in the cavity of a rock. The mode, therefore, must be threefold; it must represent life, crucifixion, and inclosing in a rock; because, to pursue your idea, Elder, his life, death, and burial must have an allusion to the mode.

Proceed, Elder. I believe you are near done. "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." This is plain, "one Lord," Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. These are one. "One faith"—"Have faith," "O ye of little faith," "He had great faith." "One baptism"—"sprinkling," "pouring," "immersion." These are one. Do you understand, Elder? "No." Well, then, stand under—or plunge under. The greatest and only immersion I ever read of in the Bible was of those persons who would not repent when Noah preached. And I never even read whether they joined the Baptists or Catholics.

Proceed, Elder. "Upon a profession of thy faith I baptize thee," etc. Elder, I hear of some you baptized without that profession. "Beware of thy end."

VERACITY.

A minister was telling a young girl who was about to become a bride, that she must remember that the man and wife are one. "Lord!" said she, "if you were under my father and mother's window when they are quarrelling, you'd think there were at least a dozen."

A Queer "AD."

How a Minnesota Merchant Asks His Debtors To Pay Up.

(From the Chatfield (Minn.) Democrat of Dec 26.)

NOTICE.

My Dear Sir.—I want to ask you a plain question, in all kindness and sincerity, and I would like to have you answer it honestly and candidly; not in two or three years or months, but NOW! THIS WEEK! Supposing you were poor as Job's turkey, and had invested $2,000 or $3,000 in an enterprise which you designed to make an EXCLUSIVELY CASH business; supposing, as a matter of accommodation and good nature, you had trusted it out all over the country, from h—ll to Jericho; supposing you had kept adding your means, and still "putting it on the books for a few days," until your funds were played out, like old Foot's prayer meeting; supposing you had claims coming against you in the hands of business men who had accommodated you in good faith, and needed their money; supposing you had some pride in you, and meant to be square old and punctual, and hated to see a man whom you owed, when you didn't have the legal tender in your trowsers to pay his just and lawful demands, worse than you would to see an Injun or the devil; and supposing those whom you had accommodated felt perfectly easy and contented, "shied the track" when you wanted to see them, and told the wife of their bosom to answer "Not at home," or came into town and left without paying even a part; supposing they held your money, and waiting patiently for wheat to come up to 90 cents or $1, or pork to bring $5 or $6 a hundred, WHAT WOULD YOU DO? Would you let your debts go, "and smile, and smile, and be a villain?" or would you sue every mother's son of them that didn't pay you if it were the last business you transacted in town?

If you were an honest man you'd do the latter, and that's just what I'll be compelled to do, and shall do it, if the Lord is God or there is a King in Israel!

I don't want money to look at (I can earn enough for that); I don't want any to salt down (I never could make it keep); but out of several thousands trusted out, I humbly want a FEW HUNDREDS, and I'll be d—d if I won't have it, or an execution returned *nulla bona*.

I have, in addition to erecting an expensive store in Fountain, been SEDUCED into investing over $1,700 in a new hall, which is an ornament as well as convenience to the town at large. As you know, I was promised $400 CASH, to assist me. Well, out of this little $400 I have received just twenty-six dollars. I don't expect any more, and I don't want it! That hall is done! It is mine, and to let, when the school house cannot be had. But I want WHAT IS OWED TO ME. It is a small amount to you; it means thousands of dollars to me. I shall be home in a few days to square up. Let "Doc." have the money now, before I go. There is not one of you, man or woman, from Christiana to Dublin, that he would not stick his head in the fire to serve, whether he ever expected anything for it or not. Get his receipt before I go home, and his soul will rejoice. I love you myself, as a mother loveth her first born; but I love to pay my debts better than I love any man, woman, or child on the face of God Almighty's green earth; and, by the Great Eternal and the Continental Congress, I propose to do it, if I have to make coats for every man in Fillmore county. Now let's have the spondulicks, and see how sweet and pretty I can smile upon you.

Yours, earnestly,
C. S. POWERS,
Senior partner in the firm of C. S. Powers & Sons.

FOUNTAIN, December 11, 1874.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8 50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9 5-1y

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which as imitates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wauted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. MCMURTRIE, EDWARD PLOTTS,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

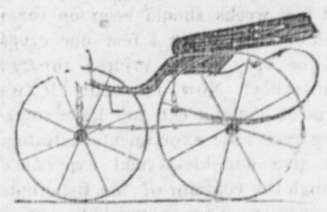
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

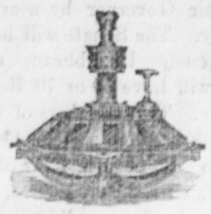
Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n16a8 12-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

8-13-1y

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

St. Cloud Hotel.

Arch St., between 7th and 8th.

The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.

Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.

G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Over 300 Modifications.

TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS

FAIRBANKS & EWING.

715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to J. & J. Harris)

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & STOVES,

No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as good a stock of goods in this line as can be found in town. All in want of goods will do well to call.

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

January 1, 1877.

BIG

BEST Million-Dollar Jewelry Combination ever sent. Consisting of elegant watch, chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set floral studs, collar button, heavy plate wedding ring, and gents' heavy gilt diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cents, have been retailed for $5. Bankrupt stock and must be sold.

"The Rochester Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his goods; a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December 1, 1876.*

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.

F. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York. 1-3m

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 8lotf

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

EVERY city in the state of New Hampshire was carried by the Republicans at the late election.

HON. Morton McMichael, Hon. John W. Forney and A. K. McClure, Esq., are all groaning because they can not be United States Senators.

THE United States Senate last Friday confirmed John T. Johnston as postmaster at Bellefonte. The rival candidates may as well be quiet now for another four years.

HON. Chas. A. Mayer, President Judge of the 25th judicial district, is recommended as a suitable candidate of the Democratic party for Supreme Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Williams.—*Ex.*

We don't want him nominated. He has a nack of getting Republicans to vote for him, and we have none to spare for that purpose.

SOME of our leading Republican contemporaries are harping on the disappointed office seekers. Would it not be well to go slow on this subject? All these fellows can vote. When you harp prior to the next election "stick to the ticket," they might reply, "We were stuck once and that is sufficient." A word to the wise, &c.

W. H. M. CRAM, ESQ., has been appointed receiver of the Northumberland County National Bank, receiving his commission from the U. S. Comptroller of the Currency on Tuesday. The following is represented as a statement of the bank's condition:

Liabilities	$179,494.68
Good assets	$132,275.56
Doubtful assets	51,259.95
Balance on Beaver Mill....	24,000.00
Other collaterals	18,422 00

RALPH L. ROLLAND, the Chambersburg bank robber, has been convicted of burglary and sentenced to an imprisonment of eight years in the Eastern penitentiary. The grand jury of Franklin county has found two new bills against him, one for larceny and one for jail breaking. The *Public Opinion* says: "Rolland has made several attempts to gain his liberty—one on Wednesday night coming near to success. With several watch-spring saws, a gimlet and a three-quarter inch auger, he had almost completed a square hole in the floor under his couch when he was discovered. How he got the tools is a mystery."

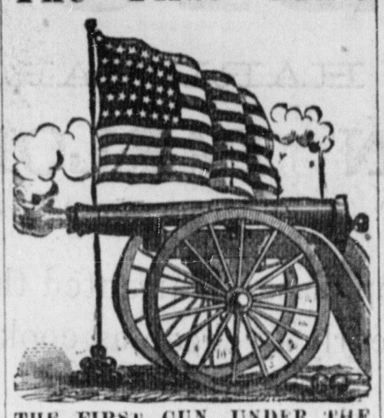
THE Huntingdon editors have a fashion of "speaking out in meeting" just what they think. The *Globe*, for example, raps the officeholders and aspirants of its own party over the knuckles as follows:

"Those of us who have to bear the heavy expenses of publishing political newspapers have just cause to complain. During the campaign we are expected to do any amount of work for candidates who have never patronized us, and then be abused often for not doing enough. Often, even when we secure the election of men, they seem through instinct or ingratitude to commence a war upon the printers to whom they owe their election. We ask every honest man, is this right? There is hardly an officer now in Huntingdon county that is as true to the printers to whom he owes his election as he should be. * * *

"There are at this time no less than four men looking forward to a nomination for Sheriff in this county, who do not take the *Globe*. Their advertisements and job work go to the *Local News* office and elsewhere. We propose, and hope the *Journal* will second the motion, to let these men look for their support to the place where their patronage goes."—*True Democrat.*

We find the same feeling in Centre county. Those who *dictate* the most bestow the least patronage.

The First Gun!



THE FIRST GUN UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Large Republican Gains in New Hampshire.

A Gain of One Congressman.

The Republicans of New Hampshire met the enemy on Tuesday of last week and signally routed them, electing their Governor by nearly 4,000 majority. The Senate will be almost unanimously Republican, and the House will have 60 or 70 Republican majority. Two members of Congress out of three were also elected—a Republican gain of one. Four of the five Councilmen are Republican. Jones, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the first district, is elected by 54 majority. The Republicans of the Granite state have done well, and we accept it as an omen of good government in the future.

The policy inaugurated by the new President will no doubt have the effect to give us a Republican administration in 1880, and thus will a pure and honest government be assured to our children.

Speech of J. Donald Cameron.

Hon. J. Donald Cameron was nominated by the Republican members of the legislature to fill out the unexpired term of his father as United States Senator, on Tuesday the 12th instant. Notwithstanding the opposition of some of the Philadelphia papers, there was but one vote against him. This is a just and flattering tribute to our young and rising statesman. No man has or will engrave his name higher in the temple of fame than our new Senator, who the people of his native state have seen fit to honor as few men are honored and trusted. We give below the speech of our new Senator on being informed of his nomination. We are sure it will commend itself to our readers as being sound doctrine. His ideas upon the labor question are just what every laboring man will be pleased with, and he means it. J. Donald Cameron will never desert the cause of labor. He never "goes back on his word."

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMNE.—I thank you most sincerely for the nomination you now tender me for a seat in the Senate of the United States. In accepting this nomination I think it proper for me to express the following views as to my course in the future. If the legislature shall approve by its decision what your flattering action of to-day indicates as its will, by electing me to the Federal Senate, I shall hold it to be my highest duty to so act as to bear my full part in sustaining the just authority of the Federal government in whatever conflicts may arise concerning that authority. Second to this prime duty, and second to this duty alone, I shall do what I can to sustain the honor of our Commonwealth and to advance her interests. To my mind these two high duties now combine in a cordial, earnest and hearty support of the administration of President Hayes. I am unable to see a safe future for our country, unless it be secured by the application of the principles of the Republican organization to the administration of our Federal affairs. Broad and liberal as these principles are, as a beneficent policy of administration for restoring concord and prosperity to the United States, we can scarcely go wrong when insisting that they shall be fairly tried and tested. Believing this, I shall, if I am chosen a Senator, determinedly follow what I here outline as the right course to pursue, feeling sure that in that road alone lie peace and safety for the whole country. I also deem it my duty to apprise you that I shall steadfastly support all legislation which has for its object the protection of American labor. Labor is the natural capital of every country, and whatever seems the largest return for that capital, the highest wages to the laborer cannot be but wise and just. Under this sensible system of protection our young industries have grown to such strength that at this moment American handiwork boldly lays claim to a share of every market in the old world and the new, and so sharply does every manufacturer and merchant press this competition, that countries having centuries of advantage over us in manufactures are startled at the danger with which their old monopoly of supply is menaced. And my mind is clear as well that the nurturing care of the nation should be devoted to the restoration of our foreign commerce. To do so is but to fortify our producers, by furnishing them with cheap and ample means for transporting the products of our skill to those who remain waiting and eager to buy them. It is manifest that the same protection to commerce, which, being applied to manufactures, has built up our own noble city on the Delaware, must in time restore her own commercial supremacy, now so nearly within the grasp of her enlightened merchants, if wisdom and common sense shall aid their efforts to recover what once was hers and should be hers. I thank you, gentlemen.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP, March 12, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In the way of a little local business news, I would like to get up a discussion on the farm. You know, Mr. Editor, your readers are principally farmers, and what ought to interest people these times most is how to make our business pay best, and not have it said by farmers of Centre county that farming wont pay. And now, as the winter is fast passing away, should we not ask ourselves the question, have we made a proper use of the leisure time we farmers had this long winter? Are we ready for the field work of this spring? Have we got our farming utensils and the harness all mended up and in good order. We have had a long and hard winter. I am afraid the feed has got scarce by the looks of the cows and young cattle crowding in the corners of fences and around straw stacks. That is something every one knows how to remedy or provide for, but the one-half don't do it. But there is another very important part belonging to farming, that is the wheat and clover crop, that I would like to hear how best to provide for and protect from our hard winters of freezing and thawing. If such weather as we have had for the past few weeks should keep on for a week or two longer I fear our crops will be very much injured through Pennsvalley. Now I wonder if we tillers of the soil can not learn something by a little experimental farming, and give our ideas and experience through the columns of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN. Then we would be getting and giving some of the advantages that the grangers are receiving by meeting together and exchanging opinions on business matters, as I know every good organization will do where they meet regularly together. But to keep up with those grangers (as we cannot keep up a farmers' club any more in our parts) I do think the only way we can keep up with them will be to correspond and keep up a discussion on different subjects through the press. Wont you give room in your good paper, Mr. Editor. I will make a beginning on the subject of the best way to cultivate and protect wheat and clover from freezing out in winter and spring. My opinion is that if we make good use of manure and lime to get our farms in high order, we would not complain so much about freezing out of wheat and clover. I believe top dressing of long manure hauled out in winter would protect the crops in exposed situations, and harrowing over the ground well in the spring with a suitable harrow, before sowing clover, would benefit both crops.

A WORKING FARMER.

HALF MOON, March 10, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—You publish in your last issue a communication from this place signed "Corporal," in which "Corporal" goes on to speak of the business of our town, "woman suffrage," &c., and winds up by giving what we suppose he intends to be an all-sufficient blow at our county commissioners, in a charge against them for having reduced the pay of the election board. Now, in the first place, while he *was* giving an account of the industries of the place he might have spoken of *all* of them. There is a dentist, a blacksmith, a wagon-maker, and a tinner here who do, perhaps, as "mammoth" a business in their respective lines as *some* of the ones "Corporal" thought worthy of mention. He thinks that if Susan B. Anthony and her Stormstown admirers were weighed in the balance they would be found wanting. We suppose he means they would be wanting in influence and the justness of their doctrines—certainly not in pounds. We have no doubt he thinks so, and we do not question his right to *think* so; but some people's opinions are of so infinitesimally little force they do no harm. While we do not propose to put ourself forward as an *advocate*, we think all intelligent people ought to see that before we get far into the future we shall meet the question as a triumphant one.

"Corporal" shows his command of adjectives by calling the commissioners a "damnable set of scoundrels." Like Charles I., who saw a man struck down for blessing him while on his way to the scaffold, "the rebuke, methinks, exceeds the offense." Even if the commissioners have unnecessarily limited the wages, is that a reason why he should traduce and slander them? He ought to show a little moderation—give some quarter. He says he agrees with the REPUBLICAN in thinking so, but, as a constant reader of your paper, we have not heard the said officers qualified after his manner. He, however, gives a clue to his dislike; they are members of the opposite party, the "reform" party. Though the Democrats do cry "reform" when there is no reform, there is no *reason* for abusing the members of the party only because there is a chance. "Corporal," how would you like it yourself?

B. QUIET.

—One of the councilmen elect in Camden, N. J., is a colored man. The old-time prejudice is thus gradually giving away.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 10, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—No two appointments thus far made under the new regime are more uniformly commended than the designations of Mr. Frederick Seward as first assistant to Mr. Evarts, and of Mr. Tyner for a like position in the Post-Office Department. Mr. Seward served in the same capacity under his illustrious father for eight years, beginning in March 1861, and to the father and son the nation is indebted for its exemption from many foreign complications that would have rendered our success in suppressing the rebellion more than doubtful, had they not been avoided by the sleepless vigilance and exceptional ability of the Secretary of State and his assistant. He is, moreover, an uncompromising Republican, and very popular in his own state. There has always been an impression that the reforms enforced in the postal service after Mr. Cresswell's retirement—and they were many and radical—were largely due to Mr. Tyner, and there have been few more popular Postmasters General than the immediate successor of Mr. Jewell. It must be a sort of back-acting civil service system that assigns him to a subordinate place where he had been such an exceptional chief; but there is an almost universal desire among those interested in an able and honest administration of postal affairs that he waive all mere considerations of precedence and resume his old place, and all the more so as it is understood that Mr. Key has made unusual concessions, so that it will be the more easy for him to accept, as they make him practically the official equal of the Postmaster General, excepting the distinctions made by red tape etiquette.

The rumored selection of ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, for the second place in the Interior Department, is much less agreeable to many Republicans, and Mr. Schurz could not have probably selected a more certain method of confirming the dislike existing towards him among this element of the party, than by calling this gentleman to such a responsible position. No important changes have so far taken place in the Treasury Department, but even to those never so slightly endowed with the subtle power of psycological discernment there is manifest an uneasiness in the minds of certain assistants and heads of bureaus, which is cunningly concealed from the inattentive observer, but which exists, and with crushing weight in some instances, doubtless; and it will only be dissipated by assurances of an extension so as to include their own cases in the general policy of no removal except for cause, which has been determined upon in the cases of lesser officials. Even that might not wholly relieve the corroding anxiety in every case, and to those tolerably familar with the methods which obtain in the sub-offices and bureaus of that important department this is thought to be a most suitable time to let a little light in upon their practical working, and it is not unlikely that the new Secretary, if importunate in his demands for details, might find a good many openings for "reform."

The extra session of the Senate will, it is understood, be adjourned this week, the President having given assurances that all communications he has to make shall have been made in ample time for it to complete all its work before Saturday night. It is now conceded that Mr. Kellogg's case will receive no more attention until next December, owing to the absence of several Republicans, so that a majority could not be counted on with certainty in an emergency. It is deemed best and wisest to avoid one in this matter. By the resignation of Mr. Cameron, which genuinely surprised every one here, Mr. Morton is entitled to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations; but he hesitates to yield his present place as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will not make his decision known until Congress convenes in December. It is understood that a very bitter contest is going on between Randall, Cox, Wood, Morrison, and some others for the speakership of the next House.

The contest in the Ohio legislature for a successor to Sherman is watched with a lively interest here. General Garfield's peremptory withdrawal from the contest, out of deference to the President's wishes, was greatly regretted by hosts of friends in this city who desired his promotion, although admitting the validity of the President's objections to his leaving the House. Aside from personal reasons two causes operate to make Taft preferred to Matthews. First, they consider it the duty of Matthews to unseat Banning, who holds his place by fraud; and secondly, the meddlesome advice Mr. Matthews felt called upon to tender to Governors Packard and Chamberlain is not relished by Republicans. Many would rejoice to see "old Ben Wade" again in the Senate. The new cabinet ministers have rolled up their sleeves and gone to work with a will, and all evidences of the late threatened "unpleasantness" between the Executive and certain prominent Senators have disappeared, and in their place are many signs of active co-operation and sympathy.

"It never rains but it pours." The result of the election in New Hampshire has operated to intensify the look of settled gloom on the faces of the Democratic politicians left over with us. This last misfortune, coming on top of the disappointment from a miscarriage of the anticipated rupture between Mr. Hayes and his Senatorial friends, has completely prostrated them. Blue glass in such a case would be a sheer waste of time and material. There is no diminution in the number of office hunters besieging the White House. The President has had his right arm dislocated by the constant shaking that it has been subjected to, and Mr. Key is now taking his turn with an army of unreconstructed from the South, looking after post-offices. Mrs. Hayes must look forward to each Sabbath with a longing heart, for she is crowded day and evening almost out of the Presidential mansion, by those seeking the prestige that an acquaintance with her is supposed to confer. LOGAN.

The South Carolina Correspondence.

The following letter is made public by Gov. Chamberlain, at the special request of Hon. Stanley Matthews, and is the letter alluded to by Mr. Blaine in the Senate on the 7th inst.:

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6, 1877.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, but have learned to respect you from my knowledge of your reputation. I take the liberty of addressing you now, with great distrust of the propriety of doing so, prefacing it by saying that I speak without authority from any one, and represent only my own views. The situation of public affairs in South Carolina is too complicated to be discussed at length in a note, and yet impresses me as one that ought to be changed by the policy of Republican statesmen in such a way as not only to remove all the controversies that disturb that State, but to remove all embarrassments arising from it to the party in other parts of the country. It has occurred to me to suggest whether, by your own concurrence and co-operation, an accommodation could not be arrived at which would obviate the necessity for use of Federal arms to support either government, and leave that to stand which was best able to stand of itself. Such a course would relieve the Administration from the necessity, so far as Executive action is concerned, of making any decision between the conflicting Governments, and would place you in a position of making the sacrifice of what you deemed your abstract rights for the sake of the peace of the community, which would entitle you to the gratitude not only of your own party, but the respect and esteem of the entire country. I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken, as my motive is to promote not only the public but your personal good.

With great respect,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Appended to the foregoing letter are the following lines by Mr. Evarts:

DEAR GOVERNOR: I have read this letter, and conversed with Col. Haskell and Senator Gordon on this subject, so interesting to us all. I should be very glad to aid in a solution of the difficulties of the situation, and especially to hear from you immediately. With my compliments to MRS. Chamberlain, yours very truly,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The Polar Researches.

It was thought that the absolute failure of the several Polar expeditions last sent out would put an end to enterprise in that direction for several years to come. This does not prove to be the case. Not only are the English preparing an expedition, and a Captain Wiggins arranging to go to the Arctic regions after graphite, and two or three expeditions going out from European countries, but an American enterprise in that direction is on the tapis. This aims to reach the North Pole, and hence is more distinctively an Arctic expedition than is any other. It is surprising how easily the success of such enterprises is defeated. In many cases the absence of fresh meat is sufficient; in others, the lack of lime juice is the deterring cause. There is not the slightest doubt that the Polaris party would have starved during their adventurous voyage of 1,500 miles, if Esquimaux Joe had not shot or captured seals for them, and finally a bear. In the official report of Captain Nares there is a handsome acknowledgement of similar service from the same man; service that saved lives, since fresh meat was effective when medicine failed to check the scurvy. Due note should be taken of these facts in preparing for a new expedition. With the knowledge of the conditions of success in the Arctic regions now had, there should be the most careful provision against failure.

The Important Question.

Of all loathsome diseases Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietetic errors and the follies which fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, *is there any cure for Catarrh?* there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which he has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from his beneficent character to suppose that he has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy, His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggists.

Dry Goods.

J. LOEB, dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries.

This space is reserved for the advertisement of S. & A. LOEB

EDITOR'S TABLE.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOR MARCH 1, 1877.—This number is packed full of a great variety of practical information, useful to every dweller in country, village, or city. It contains some sixty or more original engravings, which bring directly to the eye and understanding a clear conception of a variety of useful contrivances to aid one's work; also of beautiful plants, a capital group of lop-eared rabbits, etc., etc. A chapter of "Hints on Work to be done in March," with the *what, when,* and *how* to do it, with a multitude of practical suggestions, holds a leading place. A dozen columns are filled with valuable shorter articles, answers to queries, etc. "Humbugs" come in as usual for a showing up in these columns. Among other leading articles, are the "Ogden Farm Papers"; "Among the Farmers, by one of Them"; a full report on "Potato Culture," by the author of "Walks and Talks on the Farm"; "Farm Steam Engines"; "Convenient Pig Pens"; a full chapter on "Growing Sweet Potatoes, North and South"; "A new useful Method of Propagating Plants, by Peter Henderson"; "Changing the Bearing Year of Orchards"; "Faith Rochester's Conversations with Housekeepers," and other household articles; Boys' and Girls' pages, in which is a very humorous illustrated article, etc. The above is only a very brief exposition of a few of the leading topics of this valuable number of the *American Agriculturist*. ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Publishers, New York. $1.60 a year, sent post-paid.

Wide Awake for April, 1877.

Wide Aawke for April gives three graceful contributions to Easter literature, "The Easter Festival," by J. Newton Perkins; "A Love Lesson," by Mrs. Burten with an exquisite illustration, and "A Story Retold," a poem by Miss Poulson with two dainty pictures. Elizabeth Stuart Pheips contributes one of her finest poems, "At the Party," finely illustrated by Miss Humphrey. Miss Farman has a funny piece of verse entitled "Mamma's Spring Story," accompanied by a lovely *morceau* of a picture. The long stories of the number are evidently designed to captivate the boys, being "The First Hunt," by J. A. Woodbury, and "That Night at Lower Eddy," by G. M. S. Horton, of the N. Y. Tribune. "Little Spriggins' Brother" will delight the smaller boys, and also their little sisters. "Quinnebasset Girls," the serial by Sophie May deepens in interest, and "Good for Nothing Polly," the hero of Miss Farman's serial, never so interesting as now, promises to the disappointment of thousands of readers, old and young, to close his adventures in the next number. The "Fourth Adventure of Miltiades Peterkin Paul" in which he looses his dinner, is capital. Mrs. Helen Tracy Myers gives a valuable paper relative to "Sweeping the Carpet," which we commend to all house-keepers.

But the chief feature, to the little boys and girls all over the country, subscribers and non-subscribers to Wide Awake, is the article entitled "The Society of Wide Awake Helpers." This society arranged the Boston Dolls' Fair last season, and in this article their work for 1877 is laid out, with rules and prize-list.

Only $1 00 per annum. Ella Farman, Editor, D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

Harper's Magazine for April, 1877.

Harper's Magazine for April comes to its host of readers richly laden with even more than its accustomed variety of instructive and entertaining matter. The leading article, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, is an eloquent history of Renaissance Decoration, as applied to furniture, illustrated with twenty-one superb engravings.

Dr. A. L. Gihon concludes his beautifully illustrated paper on the Atlantic Islands—treating this month the Canaries and Cape Verds, mingling with his entertaining information observations that are of the utmost importance to invalids. Mary Treat contributes one of her chapters of gossip about birds, in another illustrated article. In "Shoemaker and Naturalist" also illustrated, S. S. Conant gives us a charming narrative of the adventures of Thomas Edward, a Scotch naturalist, and the subject of a recent biography by Smiles.

Dr. John W. Draper continues his interesting description of remarkable experiments made by him—this time in connection with flame and the combustion of substances. The experiments are fully illustrated.

In fiction this number is one of marked interest. Besides the two best serial novels of the season, "A Woman Hater" and "Erema," there are four excellent short stories by John Esten Cooke, A. P. C., T. L. M'Cready, and Rebecca Harding Davis. Mr. Cooke's story is effectively illustrated by Abbey, and Mr. McCready's humorous narrative, entitled "Uncle Zeke's Conscience," receives added interest from Mr. Sol Eytinge's admirable illustrations.

Henry W. Longfellow contributes a poem, entitled "Vittoria Colonna." Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is the author of another poem, entitled "A Song of the Garden." Anna C. Brackett, in a brief but vigorous article, makes a strong plea for the liberal education of women; and Edward Howland, in an able paper, traces the development in our public libraries.

The editorial departments are full of interesting matter on new themes, new books, new facts in science, the current events of the month, and timely humors. The "Drawer" is especially amusing, and contains seven illustrations.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR APRIL is a genuine spring number, filled with fresh and timely articles. The very brightest and sweetest spring poetry in English literature is represented in Lucy Larcom's "Songs of Spring;" and Mr. Brook's fine article on "Birds" forms a fitting welcome to the return of the merry songsters. Easter, too, is remembered by a pretty tablet, and by a very interesting article, "Curious Customs of Easter," describing the various ways in which the day is observed among different nations; and April Fool's Day gets its share of attention in a short article, with funny illustrations. Several stories in the number also seem to have been selected for their sprightly character—"Sam Clemson, the Second," by Mr. Frank R. Stockton; "Turning into Cats," with four beautifully executed pictures; and "Hans Gottenlieb, the Fiddler," being each full of fanciful jollity.

Yet all this spring-time lightness is admirably seasoned with articles of a more serious tone, but equally well written. Besides Mr Brook's Bird paper, Prof. Proctor's "Stars in April" and Susan Coolidge's "Illuminated Texts" furnish practical information in a pleasant way. Julia C. R. Dorr's beautiful poem throbs with true, pure sentiment, and "Caspar Deane and the 'Cinnamon'" is a stirring story of adventure, illustrated with a very striking picture.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge has a noble talk with boys on "Good-Will," in addition to the excellent installment of "His Own Master," and the little story of "Why Nellie was not Popular"—with its frank suggestions—points a most useful moral for girls.

The departments are well stocked, as usual, and the young people who are studying French will welcome the French story of "Cecile et Lulu," and find pleasure and profit in translating it.

POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY.—This first-class family magazine—always replete with original, fresh and spicy matter—is unusually attractive in its April number, just before us. This periodical is recognized as one of the best, as it is the cheapest first-class monthly published in America. It sparkles with "Gems of Thought," both gay and grave in their character, exhibiting a happy diversity of subjects, most admirably adapted to the family and home. Among the subjects treated we notice: "Architectural Progress as seen in the Religious Edifices of the World," by Rev. Dr. Blackwood; "The American Drama," by A. E. Lancaster; "Cotton Spinning," its history, growth and development; "Signals and Signaling," by Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; "During Forty Centuries;" "A Chat about the Doctor," and "Some Savage Virtues." These articles will pay persual, as will also a variety of topics touched upon, under Notes and Queries, Literature and Art, Science and Mechanics, Current Memoranda and Gossip. The magazine is profusely illustrated, and is a very instructive publication.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending March, 20, 1877, and each dated Mar. 6, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

L Stewart, Petroleum Well, Titusville
O Brock, Spice Box, Monroetown
L Hill, Engine Shaft, Erie
G Bailey, Book Support, West Pittston
P Bird, Thill Coupling, Jenkinstown
H Geger, Car Axle Box, Pittston
J Garrett, Spinning Machine, West Chester
H Halcum, Glass Melting Pots, Pittsburgh
J Irwin, Street Lamp, Allegheny
L Selz, Fire Place, West Bellevue
T Snowdon, Steam Heater, Pittsburgh
O Todd, Washing Machine, Jacob's Creek
T Weiss, Pipe Coupling, Bethlehem

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. 10-2m

READING NOTICES.

Chemistry has Discovered at Last what Everybody Wants.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia. vol 8 35-1y

Beautiful Pictures.

We have received from the Fine Art Publishing House of Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, several pictures recently published by them. The subjects, as works of high art, deserve the highest praise. Stinson & Co. were among the pioneers in the fine art publishing business in this country, and year by year their business has grown until at the present time it has assumed colossal proportions. A short time ago they published a chromo that had a run of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. The weight of them unmounted was over nine tons. In the selection of subjects, Stinson & Co. show correct judgment of the public taste, which natural talent, aided by long experience, alone can give. They publish every description of fine works of art, from a chromo to a photograph—from a fine crayon drawing to the most elegant steel engraving. They bring into service the skill of the most talented artists. Messrs. Stinson & Co. are at present in want of a large number of new agents, to whom they offer the most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement, headed, "To the Working Class," in our advertising columns.

A FIFTY cent bottle of Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup is cheaper in proportion than the twenty-five cent size; the former contains more than double the quantity.

LET us be clean, in order that we may be healthy. To be thoroughly so, and to counteract eruptive tendencies and render the skin white and smooth, let us use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. No eruption can withstand it. Depot, Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 10-4

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Huston, late of Potter township, Centre county, deceased, have been granted to James P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JAMES P. COBURN,
9-6w Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that articles of association have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and that application will be made to said Court on Monday, 9th April, 1877, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved 29th April, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE SPRING CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AT LEMONT," the character and object of which is the holding of real estate sufficient for purposes of public worship, and also as a burial ground, and to sell and dispose of lots therein for sepulture alone, and for these purposes to have possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.
10-3t BEAVER & GEPHART, Solicitors.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold on Friday, March 16, 1877, the following property of Abram Sweitzer, deceased, to-wit: Lot No. 20, thereon erected a One-story Frame House and Shop, situate on the east side of Spring street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa.

Terms—One-fourth cash and balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Sale to take place at the Court House at 2 P. M.
10-f JAS. H. RANKIN, Administrator and Trustee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of William Allison, late of Potter township, deceased, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre County, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned, of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.
W. M. ALLISON, Potter's Mills, Pa.
JAMES A. BEAVER, Bellefonte, Pa.
February 26, 1877. 10-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Malon Griest, late of Unionville borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
BENJAMIN RICH,
10-6t* Administrator.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite, and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions, and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or to be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5.00, $1 for one.

Tape worm Removed Alive.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of Tape Worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in $1.00 bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter. 11-4t

New Advertisements.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHT.

An active, enterprising man to act as Agent in Centre county for the **KELLER MIDDLINGS PURIFIER**, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Address,
B. B. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
12-2t Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

HANDSOME STEREOSCOPES!

with polished walnut cases and

ONE DOZEN VIEWS

all for

ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

at Welch's Cheap BOOK AND STATIONERY Store, No. 1, Humes' Block.

ENVELOPES
5 cents per pack.
ENVELOPES
7 cents per pack.
ENVELOPES
9 cents per pack, best quality.

At POST-OFFICE BOOK STORE. 9 11 tf

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert (Aaronsburg).

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murroy.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre County.

And now, February 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills in the most public places in said township. By the Court.
J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte, this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.
A. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a poor-house, and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such, with selection, together with the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home for the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the Court House in their respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one-third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall, within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style, and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ——" and by that name shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively, and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, That no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the comiag year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioner as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them, signed by the president of the board of directors, and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall, *ex officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege, at all reasonable times, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere; *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States; *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as fully as if this act had not been passed, and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all monies remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor thereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution, to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment, and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debts of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor-house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see proper from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same; *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.
J. F. HARTRANFT.

Dauchy & Co.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS

☞ **We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents,** and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For Particulars address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co
CHICAGO,
827 and 829 Broadway, New York; or New Orleans, La. 9 6t

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 9-4w

POLICY-HOLDERS
OF THE
CONTINENTAL,
Security, New Jersey Life,
and other doubtful Insurance Companies,
TAKE NOTICE.
The New England Mutual
(Chartered 1835) offers special terms for reinsurance. Marston & Wakelin, Gen. Agts., 133 S. 4th St. Philadelphia. 9-4w

A HOME AND FARM
OF YOUR OWN.
On the line of a Great RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.
Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information, also "THE PIONEER" sent Free to all parts of the world. Address, O. F. DAVIS,
Land Com. U. P. R. R.
9-w4 OMAHA, NEB.

$200 a month. AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The
STORY of CHARLEY ROSS
a full account of this great mystery, written by his father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The illustrated HAND BOOK TO ALL RELIGIONS, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 300 illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast. 100 illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and Female Agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. John E. Potter & Co., Phila. 9-4w

Alcott's Water Wheel
Awarded the Centennial Medal.
The most practical, simple, and effective. Its superior advantage at partial gate is universally acknowledged
Address,
T. C. ALCOTT & SON,
Mfrs. of Wheels and Mill Machinery.
Mount Holly, N. J. Will give manufacturing rights. 10-4w

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELLE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

GRAND OPENING.

VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER

than the advertised prices without misrepresentation We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

☞ Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Watering Stock.

These same cattle were always well fed; that is, they had plenty of good hay and fodder—the cows were usually dry during the winter—but the effects of the want of sufficient water in the proper places and times was very observable in the condition of the stock every spring, and I have often heard the remark, "I do not see why Blank's cattle are so poor, as he always feeds them enough. Very different from this was it at a neighbor's near by. At this farm a log aqueduct carried spring water into a long trough in the yard, where the water seldom froze entirely over, so that the cattle, whenever out in the yard, could take a drink of water at any time, consequently would never overdrink and so be chilled and curled up. I have often watched the sheep, when taking their morning or evening meal of hay, running every few minutes to the water, drink a little, then go back to the hay rack, eat a little, then trot off to the water again; and the crowd at the water-tub was fully equal to the crowd at the bar of one of our Pittsfield liquor saloons, but not quite so noisy. For milch cows in severe weather, it is better to give water with the chill taken off if possible, and I always notice a falling off, in our milk when the cows have to drink ice cold water. I expect considerable shrinkage now that they have to go so far and then take ice cold water.—[Mirror and Farmer.

Kindness to Animals.

Van Amburgh could handle his lions and tigers with impunity. No animal will fail to respond to kindness and uniform good treatment. And especially will the noble horse respect and confide in and faithfully serve a master who deals gently and kindly with him. We have ourselves taken a spirited Morgan mare which had been rudely handle and become entirely unmanageable through harsh treatment, and, by appealing to her intelligence and respecting her needs, in three weeks' time made her entirely safe and reliable for wife and children, and all who would treat her kindly and handle her gently, and we have, after five years, seen the same mare resume her old vicious habits when again under the control of one who resorted to arbitrary or brutal treatment. Always appeal to the better instincts of the horse, and mule, the ox, the cow, as well as the dog and other domestic animals, and they will never become vicious or unmanageable.—[Semi-Tropical.

Sows Devouring their Offsprings.

Some have supposed that this is caused by a desire for meat, and they have fed pork to their sows to remedy this evil. But it is a mistaken view of the case. When they are confined to a sty or small pen, they are deprived of pure earth and various condiments that conduce to their health, consequently a feverish habit is induced, which causes an appetite unnatural, and the unfortunate animal, in her frenzied state, attempts to satisfy it by eating her offspring. It has been found that when hogs run at large, seeking various condiments as they please, they do not devour their young. Allow the sow as much room in the yard as convenient, and throw in fresh, pure earth, if there be not a supply, and if she be limited to a small space where there are no green vegetables, give her weeds and grass sods, also charcoal and rotten wood.

Roses in Windows.

The *Agriculturist* gives the following as the essential requisites for growing roses in rooms, which we condense: Selecting the best fitted sorts of plants raised and kept in pots, and from open ground, keep in a room not too dry, at a temperature of about 70 deg. in the day time and 50 deg. or more at night, using liquid manure if the soil is poor, avoiding over-watering or soaking with standing water, showering once or twice a week, and turning the ball of earth out sometimes to see if there are angle worms, or watering with lime-water to repel them. Remove plant lice with tobacco water. Cut back a shoot that has blossomed, to a good bud. Avoid cold drafts which cause mildew. Fork up the soil and keep it mellow.

Medical.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT & DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS HUMOR, TUMORS, CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, CANKER, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN, PUSTULES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD and RING-WORM, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS, LEUCORRHEA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and GENERAL DEBILITY, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHE, PILES, NERVOUSNESS, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also, those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of Vegetine:

NATICK, MASS., January 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, February 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully

MRS. MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. 11-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Miscellaneous.

$10 REWRD

will be paid to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties that broke the panel of the door that leads to the upper room of the Logan Fire Company's new building.

8-tf WM. B. RANKIN, President.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

—IN—

Snow Shoe City,

Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

DANIEL RHOADS,
9-7-tf Gen. Sup't.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC.

New Sorts, by Mail.

Plants of the Newest and Finest Improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid, by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the Best Collection, at the great show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 Varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds, Priced Descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

C.

H. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 10-4t

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc., RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-4t

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2,003 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't.. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. 6n37-1y-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1a-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9n06-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

Enquire at this office

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. ll Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in a good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-4t-tf

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECT..ONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. F. P. GREEN DRUGGIST, ESTABLISHED 1853.

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Pen. Vandelf & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING.

Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v8-12-1

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

v9n7no4-1y

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WRAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

New Advertisements.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

LOW PRICE BRING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-42-tf

Drugs and Medicines.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

SHRINER'S Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO CHILD NEED DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md

v3-n3-6m

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,
8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 8tout

Miscellaneous.

Our New York Letter.

A Chapter of Accidents—The Burning of Aladdin's Palace—$2,000,000 of Gold and Jewels in the Furnace—Panic in a Church—Six Persons Trampled to Death—Fall of a Warehouse—The Fate of a Plug-Ugly—A Disgusted Criminal.

NEW YORK, Mar. 12, 1877.

The week has been pretty well filled with interest and excitement. The peaceful outcome of the long crisis in Washington, the imposing ceremonies of a Presidential inauguration held at a time and under circumstances which rendered them the most impressive in half a life time, the initial struggles of our new and strangely-conditioned administration—all these events, though transpiring outside of New York, are of as vital and intense interest to the city as though the City Hall were the national capital, while besides this grand train of occurrences, we have had enough local happenings to keep our eyes and ears well occupied.

On Thursday night a fire broke out in the large building on the corner of Bond street and Broadway, owned and occupied by Robbins & Appleton, agents for the Waltham Watch Co., and by the next morning it was leveled to the ground. The completeness of its destruction was, queerly enough, the result of the thoroughness of its protection, the building being closed so firmly with bolts, bars and shutters that it was almost as hard to get into as an iron safe. The firemen were thus kept out for so long a time that when at last their streams could be brought to bear the flames had acquired irresistible headway. The building burned was a regular Aladdin's palace, a sort of a mine of gold, silver and precious stones, being occupied from roof to cellar by ten firms dealing in watches and jewelry. Over forty iron safes full of these valuables were exposed to the fiery furnace, and many of them are yet too hot to be opened to see what proportion of the $2,000,000 which their contents represented has got to be replaced by the insurance companies. Robbins & Appleton and the Gorham Silver Company had the most at stake in this disaster, but are not only well insured but are too large concerns to be seriously affected by the occurrence in any case.

Our next largest sensation is the panic at the immense church of St. Xavier, on Thursday night, which lacked not much of repeating the Brooklyn catastrophe. 4,000 persons packed the church whose pastor was drawing a highly colored picture of the pians and horrors of the lower regions when a woman, overcome with nervousness and fear, fainted away, thereby alarming some person in her neighborhood, more excitable than logical, into crying "Fire!" The effect was electrical. The audience, already wrought up to a high pitch by the discourse, and having the Brooklyn theatre vividly in mind, caught the infection of terror and in an instant the utter tive quiet of the place was changed into such a Pandemonium as only similar circumstances can create. All thought of spiritual things was suddenly dissipated, and the instinct of the body for its own preservation ruled supreme. A pell-mell rush for the door was made, despite the splendid efforts of the officiating clergy first to prevent and afterwards to quell the disturbance. Whatever may be thought of their doctrines, it can rarely be said of the Catholic priests that they fail of their duty in an emergency. While the tumult was at its highest one of them called to the choir to go on with the music, while others performed the rites of benediction at the alter in so calm and regular a manner as would have reassured any audience not thoroughly panic stricken. Others still mingled with the crowd, and by command, entreaty and persussion sought to check the fatal stampede. For several awful minutes all efforts were unavailing, but finally the police, who meanwhile had worked manfully from the outside, forced a passage through the shrieking mass and ultimately restored a degree of order which permitted the clearing of the house—not, however, until six persons had been crushed and trampled into eternity. I suppose the time will come when public buildings will be so constructed that these fatal jams in narrow entrances will be unknown; but we are a long way from it yet, and, I fear, have got to be shocked in this way a good many more times before legislation regulating buildings will be had of sufficiently radical character to effect the necessary reforms.

Almost at the moment of this startling episode, a large five-story building in the lower part of the city gave way under the weight of a heavy stock of goods, and came down with a rumbling crash that shook the earth for blocks around, and frightened a large neighborhood who must have thought the end of all things had come at last. Fortunately no one is known to have been killed, though a large amount of property was destroyed.

In the death of Miss Matilda Heron, which occurred here this week, the stage and the public lose another of the few remaining veterans of the sock and buskin who delighted the fathers and grandfathers of this generation by their thrilling performances. Miss Heron was of Irish birth, but came to this country when very young. She has been on the stage since about 1850, and has made hits in a variety of parts. Her one great success, however, was "Camille," with which role she became as much identified as is Jefferson with "Rip Van Winkle," or Maggie Mitchell with "Fanchen." This emotional character suited her to perfection, and no one of the hundreds of thousands who have witnessed her rendition of it will ever forget its power. The life of this lady, like that of most of her profession, was a checkered one. She was twice married, but was separated from both husbands. By the second union she had one child, the young girl now known as Bijou Heron, who has adopted her mother's profession and is playing here in New York. The funeral takes place from Dr. Houghton's "Little Church Around the Corner," beloved of the dramatic profession since the death of poor Holland, years ago.

The verdict in the case of the Ashtabula bridge disaster has just been published here, and renews the interest which that calamity produced and which has inaugurated a general examination of railroad bridges everywhere. A searching inspection of the great suspension bridge is now in progress at the instance of the New York Central, which takes every precaution against accident, even to laying four steel tracks for its traffic. No interruption of New York Central trains results from the examination.

Some weeks ago I spoke of a grand dinner at Delmonico's given by Dr. H. T. Helmbold to the press of both hemispheres in celebration of his escape from the mad doctors, and of his recommencing business on a grander scale than ever before. The history of the life and sufferings of this remarkable man for the last few years is so replete with dramatic interest, that he has been engaged to write his thrilling experiences in the lunatic asylums of Europe and America, in narrative form, for the *Illustrated Times*. This singular literary novelty will commence with the next number of the paper named.

New York justice has taken a long step toward retrieving its reputation by its action in the case of Joe Coburn, the notorious prize fighter, whose arrest and indictment I noticed last week. As things have been for years in the courts of Gotham, influential rogues and plug-uglies like the above named rascal could almost always get off scot free in some mysterious way or other. As a rule this class are too valuable around the polls on election day to have their sphere of usefulness restricted by prison walls, and usually, whenever one of them, in a moment of emotional insanity, has broken into a citizen's house or broken a citizen's head, there has been no lack of dirty little politicians to aid the shyster lawyers in protecting the bullet-headed scoundrel. This time the little game didn't work. Mr. Coburn, with the confidence born of frequent success, indulged one night in the pastime of shooting policemen, and now, only a little more than a week thereafter, finds himself, to his unutterable surprise, disgust, and indignation, with cropped head and stripped garments, settling down for a ten years' laborious residence at Sing Sing.

When he was sentenced, a day or two ago, Coburn was cross, but had little idea that he was really going to be "put through." When, therefore, on Thursday morning, he was roused from his cell at an early hour and told to make ready to go up to the musical town just mentioned, he was inclined to treat the summons as a joke, intimating that he was going to have a new trial and get off. When at length he found that the officers failed to recognize any joke, but persisted in their intention to ship him up the river at once, there wasn't a madder man in the city than Joe. His last hope was that some of his ruffian gang would rescue him on the way to the train; but the authorities had provided against that contingency by making the transfer unexpectedly and at an early hour, and there was no help for him. RADIX.

A Fable and an Application.

THE FABLE.

A fox met a cat in the woods. Said the fox, "Are you not afraid of the dogs?"

"Yes," said the cat.

"How many tricks have you to get away?" said the fox.

"Only one," said the cat.

"Poor cat," said the fox; "I have as many as a dozen, and if I had time I would teach you some. But, hark! I hear the dogs. I must leave you to your fate and save myself."

The cat, using her one trick, sprang into a tree, and seated securely on a high limb, saw the fox caught and devoured by the dogs, after using all his tricks in vain.

THE APPLICATION.

The Democrats, led by Tilden, had a dozen tricks. There was a "barrel of money" and a "literary bureau;" intimidation in one place, duplicate keys to the ballot box in another, and murder in a third." After the election "attempted bribery of one elector; appeals to the high moral sense of another (J. R. Lowell) not to vote; a false certificate by a compliant governor to a third; duplicate returns from four states; the twenty-second joint rule; threats, bluster, brag, reform, etc."

The poor Republicans had only one trick. That was to get 185 electoral votes, the other party having only 184. The one trick beat the dozen.—[Osborne County Farmer.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-tf

Dry Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO

INAUGURATE THE SPRING SEASON

WITH A

VERY EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE LINE

—OF—

SEASONABLE FABRICS,

LARGELY IMPORTED BY THEMSELVES.

LOWER PRICES IN EUROPE,

AND

The Low Premium on Gold,

Have enabled us to land our Importations for the present season at

Prices Very Much Below Former and Prevailing Rates.

We name a few items as indicating what we are offering in our various departments:

56 pcs. Colored Pin Stripe Silks, ... 55 cents
121 pcs. Fancy Stripe Silk, ... 75 cents
80 pcs. Colored Dress Silks, all shades, . . . $1.00
73 pcs. Colored Silks, new Paris Shades (21 inches wide, superb quality), ... $1.50
50 pcs. Black Dress Silks, good quality, . . . 1.00
33 pcs. very Superior Black Silks, ... 1.25
100 pcs. Camel's Hair Suitings, . 12½ and 15 cents
100 pcs. Matelasse & De Bege Suitings, 20 and 22 cents
200 pcs. Tasmania Twills and Serges, . . 25 cents
50 pcs. All-Wool De Bege, ... 25 cents
50 pcs. All-Wool Cashmere, ... 37½ cents
10 cases New Spring Calicoes, ... 6 cents
5 cases New Spring Calicoes, yard wide, . . 8 cents
3 cases New Spring Calicoes, yard wide, . . 10 cents
2 cases Lancaster Ginghams, ... 10 cents

Also French Percales, embracing some of the most elegant designs which we have ever offered, in Baptiste, Foulard, Cylindre, and Alsace finish.

Wamsutta Shirting, yard wide, ... 12 cents
New York Mills, yard wide, ... 12 cents
Davol Shirting, yard wide, ... 11 cents
Fruit of the Loom, yard wide, ... 10½ cents
Utica Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, ... 31 cents
New York Mills, 2¼ yards wide, ... 29 cents

200 Bales Unbleached Shirting and Sheetings proportionately low.

In every department we propose to give our customers, in the quality of our fabrics, such intrinsic value that all the tests of comparison and competition must result in our favor.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of **"McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue** (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of **Watches, Diamonds, Clocks Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.**

9-3m **Close Cash Buyers Invited.** WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Arch St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the Exhibition the St. Cloud has been re-painted and frescoed, parlors re-furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & Co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, we are, respectfully,

$3.00 PER DAY.

JOSH D. BAKER, Room Clerk.
J. T. SKILES, Cashier.

G. W. MULLIN & CO.

9-4w

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders executed now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

$55 to $77 A Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 3n-1y.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c.

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.

v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

A Great Reduction in Prices of

GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

John P. Jewett, Manager.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that plainest of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of **brand new ideas,** which are cheering to the sick, and intensely entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitfalls of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already engulphed. By all means, find out all about it. **It is for you.** It's author, DR. R. B. FOOTE, of 120 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly **a quarter of a century** in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character; hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are FREE to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. YOU, READER, ARE AT LIBERTY TO CONSULT the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by investing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. F. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Plain muslin binding, $3.25, in the English or German language. Library binding, in English only, $3.75. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were *the* physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and *original ideas.*" One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the grandest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Contents table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also by DR. FOOTE. Cheap edition. 5 vols. in 1, neatly bound, $2; in 5 separate vols. at $5 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of DR. FOOTE'S popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give up glasses, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already! "CONSTIPATION AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT OF HUMANITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A STEP BACKWARD, reviewing inconsiderate legislation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability. "CROUP, its causes, prevention and cure," Invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "COLD FEET," causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

FREE Publications. We will supply DR. FOOTE'S Free Publications. "*Gratuitous Advice to the Sick,*" *abroad as well as at home;* a circular of value to the sick. "*Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success;*" a sixty page pamphlet, *free* by mail. —Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find profitable employment in the sale of the foregoing publications, and also several others published by us. Read all of the above, and send for particulars. Address, for terms, outfits, &c., The Murray Hill Publishing Company, *129 East 28th Street, New York.*

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no **mother** will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters. These Hand-Books are not private treatises, but are intended for general circulation. **NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS** of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements, their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH or EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass.

TWO HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequalled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

$100 FOR THE POOR.

A NOBLE CHARITY FROM AN HONORABLE MAN.—A gentleman of our borough who was, quite against his will, on the day of the last election, drawn into a bet of *one hundred dollars* that Hayes would be elected President, and who has just received the wager, has placed the money in our hands to be distributed among the most deserving charities in our town. The editor will be obliged to all who will by letter call his attention to such personal or other charities as they may think deserving, that he may dispose of this trust advisedly.

——It don't look as springy as it did.

——The beautiful snow—and still it comes.

——On Saturday night last the mercury went down to two degrees below zero.

——Heads of families should now begin to save up their money for spring bonnets.

——The late snow made elegant sleighing, and on last Tuesday afternoon our streets presented a lively appearance.

——The ground-hog is a fraud. No he hain't either; his six weeks had expired before this cold snap of Saturday night.

——Every one should read the Election Proclamation, and constables must not forget that the law requires them to give fifteen days' notice of the election.

——Rev. W. H. Diven, from Salona, Clinton county, will preach in the Lutheran church, this place, next Sunday, morning and evening.

——There is a very large tempest in a very small teapot down in Lycoming county, gotten up by two or three newspaper men, which reminds us of the little kittens crowded into a basket of sawdust, one saying if you don't get out I must—and that's all.

——The following managers for the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg, and Youngwomanstown Turnpike Company were elected at an annual meeting of the stockholders to serve for the ensuing year: Theodore Hartman, Adam Weaver, John Stoner, Henry Krumrine, and D. O. Bower. John Stoner was elected president and J. C. Motz secretary and treasurer of the Board.

——Every time an entertainment is given in this place, no matter of what nature, there can always be found among the audience a few unprincipled rowdies who fill themselves with strong drink and then, by hideous howling and disgraceful actions, make themselves disagreeable to everybody around them. Such characters should be given an outside view of the door immediately.

——One hundred and forty-six guests registered at the Bush House last week, which included working men, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, farmers, lawyers, statesmen. Truly Mr. McCollum has established a first-class hotel for the accommodation of the whole people, with first-class accommodations at the very lowest prices. Bellefonte has long needed a hotel of this character—now we have it. Everybody who stops there goes away doubly satisfied.

——The sale of the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Alexander, deceased, late of Union twp., took place on Thursday last. It is said that many persons were there whose only object was to eat, of which there was a plentiful supply. Some of the evil disposed persons broke into the cellar and carried away all the provision they could get hold of, and acted like a set of thieves. It has been the custom of many unmannerly beings to go to sales for the purpose of eating alone, but this is the first time that we have heard of this class of gormandizers eating up all they could and then carrying the balance away. Would it not be well to let the public know who they are?

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.—On Tuesday of last week a temperance mass meeting was held in the Court House of this place. The project was started under the auspices of the Centennial Temperance Club, and the meeting was called to order by the president of that organization, Mr. John W. Moore, who stated briefly the object of the meeting, and then called upon the assembly to chose the necessary officers to preside over them. Mr. James L. Sommerville was chosen President, D. A. Musser, Esq., of Millheim, and Wm. Humes, Esq., of Bellefonte, Vice-Presidents, and W. D. Bailey, Esq., of Bellefonte, Secretary. A programme for the meeting had been prepared in advance, and was strictly followed by the President. It was as follows: First—music by the band. Second—prayer by Rev. Prof. Hughes. Third—song, "The Temperance Banner," by the Club. Fourth—address by Rev. William Laurie, of the Presbyterian church. Fifth—music by the Club orchestra. Sixth—address by Rev. Biggart, of the Baptist church. Seventh—music by the Club orchestra. Eighth—report of the workings of the Club, by Jack L. Spangler, Esq. Ninth—five minute talks, the speakers on this occasion being Gen. Beaver, Gen. Blair, Mr. Lose and Rev. Mr. Miller. All the speakers payed a just tribute to the successful workings of the Club, and the good it was doing in the town. Although some thought it ought to hold men for life, and also that it had not enough of the grace of God about it, they all wished it success, even in its own peculiar way. The address of the Rev. Laurie was a repetition of a sermon preached by him some weeks ago in the Presbyterian church. It was good and would bear repetition, and was a strong appeal for temperance, soberiety and correct living. In regard to its force, we think John Uzzle, who sat near us, expressed it exactly when he said, "When a Scotchman does anything he does it with all his might." He pictured the horrible end of the drunkard, the terrible effect of liquor selling, and urged with all the eloquence at his command, that we should flee from the "wrath to come."

Rev. Biggart spoke without notes and was listened to with intense interest. A vote was taken requesting the Club to have meetings of the kind as often as once a month. The meeting closed at ten o'clock with singing of "Old Hundred" by the whole assembly.

The Club met at their room before the meeting commenced and marched over in a body, headed by Roland Curtin as chief marshal, assisted by Capt. H. H. Montgomery as assistant; the Bellefonte brass band furnishing the music. The meeting was a complete success, and seemed to please everybody. We have no doubt that such meetings held once a month would be productive of great good to this community, and we hope the club will conclude to follow out the suggestion advanced by the vote of this meeting.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—Following is the report of a meeting of the Christian Temperance Alliance, held at Milesburg, March 8, 1877:

President S. S. Lyon called the meeting to order at 2 p. m. After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wright. Minutes of previous meeting, held in Philipsburg in December, read and approved.

President Lyon then stated forcibly the nature and object of the alliance, and called upon members present to respond.

Rev. Mr. Miller called upon the Alliance to remember that our present organization has existed two years, and that the work proposed at the outset has not been accomplished. Shall the Alliance cease its work or rally to make it a success?

Rev. Mr. Wright recommended that each pastor labor to bring his own congregations in the work against the destroyer.

Prof. Benjamin Else believed the object worthy of our united and patient labor. Still waters brood corruption; we must move or stagnate. It in earnest, if anxious for the glory of Christ and the salvation of mankind, we must work. The license system is a dark spot on our character, the fault of whose existence lays at our doors. We can prevent it.

Rev. Mr. Guynn declared himself a radical temperance man, and recommends all our members to vote as they pray and speak.

On motion, the churches of the various townships and boroughs of Centre county were requested to organize themselves into temperance societies, auxiliary to the Christian Temperance Alliance of Centre county.

On motion of Rev. G. W. Miller it was resolved that this meeting of the C. T. A. has heard with great pleasure of the united and earnest temperance work now going on in Unionville, under the auspices of the auxiliary society organized in that place, and that we commend them to God, and recommend them as an example worthy of imitation throughout the county.

On motion, our third quarterly session (month of June, and a delightful season for a trip to the mountains) will be held in Snow Shoe, at Presbyterian church, if convenient for that congregation.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings of this meeting shall be presented to each of the newspapers of Bellefonte for publication.

On motion, Alliance adjourned.

W. A. BIGGART, Sec. *pro tem.*

——We do not care to hurry you, Mr. Winter, but we should like to know how much longer you intend to stay.

——Public services will be held in the Baptist church every evening this week. The public are cordially invited to attend.

——Frederick now sings: "Oh, I'll get that ten thousand a year, Gaffer Green; I'll get that ten thousand a year, and I will buy my groceries of Sechler & Co. and save the half of it. They sell cheaper for cash than any other firm in the United States."

——Bellefonters are supposed to have a constant supply of water, but then they do not get it. It is sometimes ten o'clock in the forenoon before we get any water for our coffee. Start up that machine a little earlier, or else run all night as you have agreed to do.

——It is reported that it cost Hamilton Fish $50,000 a year to draw his $8,000 salary as Secretary of State, and that Evarts, who isn't overly rich, doesn't know just how he will make ends meet. Now, we can help him out of that difficulty. If he will buy his groceries of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, he will be all right. Just try it once, old fellow.

——The 1st of April occurring on Sunday this year, it will doubtless be rather a hard matter to observe the day as strictly as it should be, from the fact that the moving of this, that, and the other article must be planned, whether the "right side" be up, or if hauled or carried, while those who have been fortunate enough to get moved an Saturday will find it next to impossible to keep hands off under the pretext "only to set things straight."

——A St. Louis girl, who claims to have proved it by experiment, says that by putting a lover in the light of a blue-glass window he can be made to propose at one sitting. This is an important item of news to Bellefonte young ladies, in view of the fact that James Welch, at his book store in Humes' block, has on hand a stock of mazarine blue-glass, which we advise all to try. The curative effect of blue rays is being admitted by all, and not only that, but it is fashionable to have blue-glass windows. Call at Mr. Welch's and see his stock.

TEMPERANCE WORK.—A Temperance Alliance was formed at Milesburg on Thursday of last week, and another at Snow Shoe Intersection on Wednesday of this week, both auxiliary to the Christian Temperance Alliance of Centre County. These organizations seem to be well adapted to the wants of most communities. For information, and especially for those who need to make use of it, we give below the constitution governing auxiliary alliances. By-laws can be added as circumstances require. S. S. Lyon, Esq., of Bellefonte, is President of the county alliance. We have reports of unprecedented success in temperance efforts in many parts of the country. God seems to be moving, and the people are willing in the day of his power:

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE OF SNOW SHOE INTERSECTION:

ARTICLE 1.—*Name*—This Association shall be called the "Christian Temperance Alliance of Snow Shoe Intersection," auxiliary to the Christian Temperance Alliance of Centre County, Pa.

ARTICLE 2.—*Object*—The object shall be to bring the influence of all Christian people and all friends of humanity to bear directly and steadily against every part of this vile "liquor system," until the principles of total abstinence and prohibition shall universally prevail.

ARTICLE 3.—*Method of Work*—It is not the aim of our association to effect an organization outside and independent of the church of Christ, but to organize and unite all Christians and good citizens in aggressive temperance work; and it is therefore expected that this Alliance will labor zealously and persistently, untrammeled by denominational preferences, to advance this important part of Christian work; by private, family and public prayer; by personal effort with those who have fallen, and to prevent others from falling; by the careful training of the young in the principle of total abstinence; by the widest possible distribution of temperance papers and publications; by such prayerful and careful use of the suffrage on the part of those entrusted with it as shall place only good and reliable friends of the temperance movement in positions of public trust; and by any and every other means that enlightened and consecrated minds and hearts may devise for securing the triumphs of this cause.

ARTICLE 4.—*Members*—All members of churches, and all other friends of temperance, in harmony with the objects, plans and spirit of this Christian Temperance Alliance, shall be entitled to membership, and are invited to contribute to its support as may be required.

ARTICLE 5.—*Officers*. SEC. 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of four members, who shall be elected annually.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. No person shall be an officer in the Alliance who is not a member, in good standing, of the Christian church.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee shall have the power to fill all vacancies, and have the general oversight of the work between the annual meetings, at which they shall present their reports.

ARTICLE 6.—*Meetings*. SEC. 1. The annual meeting for the reception of reports, election of officers, and general business connected with the Alliance, shall be held on the..... day of..... .....of each year, and shall be duly called by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2.—All meetings of the Alliance shall be opened and closed with prayer.

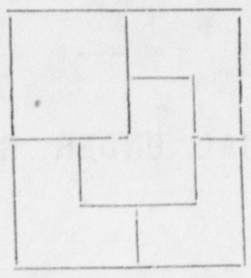
ARTICLE 7.—*Pledge*—I, the undersigned, do solemnly agree that I will abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that, in all suitable ways, I will oppose their use, sale, manufacture, and importation; and I trust, through Christ's strength, I may be enabled to keep this covenant to the end of my life.

——Although the weather is Hayesy, and winter is still lingering in the lap of spring, yet this does not prevent J. Newman, Jr., from selling clothing cheaper than can be bought at any other place inside or outside of the great city of Philadelphia. He is bound not to be beat either in the quality of his goods or the low price at which they can be bought. Call and see him, on Allegheny street, and you will agree with us that more can be obtained at his store for the money than at any other place in the world.

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS.—As the answers to problems in our issue of the 7th were unavoidably crowded out last week, we give them in this issue. The land problem comes first on the list:

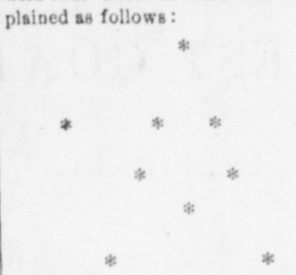
A father had a perfectly square piece of land. He took from one corner one-fourth for himself and divided the balance among his four sons, giving them each a piece of ground exactly the same size and shape.

The first answer to this problem was received from Ed. E. Turner, of Farmers Mills. P. O. Stiver, of Linden Hall; Robert Beerly, of Milesburg; D. H. Shivery, of Bellefonte; Lizzie Huey, of State College; H. C. Love, Loveville; P. H. Heckman, of Penn Hall, and a correspondent signing himself "A. Reader," from Snow Shoe, also send in answers, all of which are correct, and are represented by the diagram here presented:

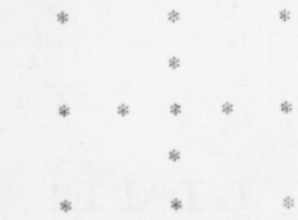


The two problems in regard to arranging the two orchards were answered by H. C. Love, of Loveville; P. O. Stiver, of Linden Hall, and Robert Beerly, of Milesburg.

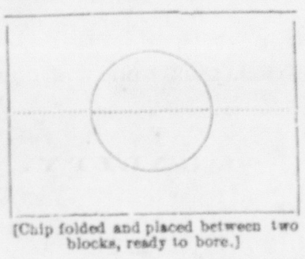
The first—How can ten trees be so arranged that there will be five rows with four trees in each row?—is explained as follows:



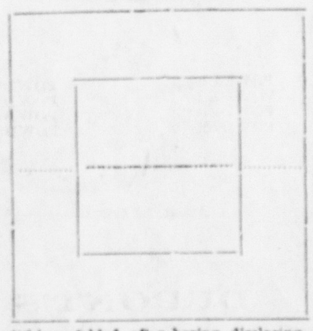
The second—How can thirteen trees be so arranged that there will be sixteen rows with three or five trees in a row?—is answered thusly:



Robert Beerly, of Milesburg, sends in the first solution of the "square hole" problem, which is illustrated as follows:



[Chip folded and placed between two blocks, ready to bore.]



[Chip unfolded, after boring, disclosing square hole.]

Mr. D. H. Shivery, of Bellefonte, gives the following:

Mr. A went to the brewery and got an 8-gal. keg of beer, and on his way home he met Mr. B, also going for beer. A agreed to give B half of his beer. B had a 5-gal. and a 3-gal. keg. How did they measure it so that each had 4 gallons?

The same gentleman also contributes this:

Take 45 from 45 and have 45 left.

The correspondent from Snow Shoe, signing himself "A Reader," contributes the following enigma:

A landed man two daughters had,
And both were very fair.
To each he gave a piece of land—
One round, the other square.
At forty dollars the acre just
Each piece its value had;
The dollars that encompassed each
For each exactly paid.
If 'cross a dollar be an inch
And just a half inch more,
Which did the better portion have,
That had the round or square?—and how much over?

P. H. Ebbett answered correctly the three problems in our issue of the 7th inst.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists. J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 3tt

——If you desire anything choice in the grocery line go to Sechler & Co.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SPECIAL TERM.

A special term of court for the trial of civil causes was commenced on Monday, the 12th inst., and was presided over during the week by Judge Orvis. Quite a number of cases were disposed of, although none of special importance were tried. Our list includes only those actually tried by jury.

Weiler & Ellis vs. A. Baum—A suit to recover a balance on a bill of liquors sold the defendant, the plaintiffs being wholesale liquor dealers in Philadelphia. Verdict for the plaintiffs for $328.53. Yocum & Hastings for plff's.; Alexander & Bower for def't.

M. W. Cowdrick vs. Daniel Leyden—An action upon an account which it seems the defendant had once admitted to be correct, and which he had promised to pay, on condition that a credit claimed by him be allowed. It was decided that his counsel could not now set up the plea of the statute of limitations, which would otherwise have been valid. Verdict for plaintiff for $143.94. Yocum & Hastings for pl'ff.; Alexander & Bower for def't.

C. Freibarger vs. Thos. M. Allen—An action upon a promisory note, to which no defense was made, the defendant failing to appear or to send a witness. Verdict for plaintiff for $166.68. Beaver for plff.; Keller for def't.

Philip A. Musser and others vs. Dan. Musser.—This was an ejectment for a tract of land which was willed to the defendant by his father, Philip B. Musser, subject to an article of agreement by which a certain sum was to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs, who were also heirs and devisees of Philip B. Musser. This suit was brought to recover the amount claimed to be due the other heirs, the plaintiffs, by the defendant, under that will and agreement. The defendant being one of the executors of Philip B. Musser, deceased, the Court ruled that this action could not be maintained, and the plaintiffs accordingly suffered a non suit. Beaver & Gephart for pl'ffs.; Alexander & Bower for def't.

E. B. Isett vs. J. F. Krebs, *et al*—A suit on two promissory notes given by Isett & Krebs, at Spruce Creek, to the defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $233.24. Beaver & Gephart for pl'ff.; Fortney for def't.

W. H. Campbell, Geo. Campbell and others vs. Lyon & Co.—This was by far the most lengthy and closely-contested trial of the week. It was for a balance claimed to be due on planing-mill work furnished by the firm—at that time doing business as Campbell & Sons—to the defendants, for a house erected by Mr. Lyon on Linn street, in this borough. The plaintiffs also bought goods at the store of the defendants, and the accounts between the two were quite complicated. The principal controversy in the case grew out of an agreement, which was produced by the defendants, in which Campbell & Sons stipulated to furnish Mr. Lyon the articles he proposed to purchase from them at the same price charged at the time by the Bellefonte Car Co., who were also builders for this custom. It was claimed that many of the articles furnished were charged at a price greater than that asked them by the Car Company. Considerable evidence was given upon this head, and, also, pro and con, as to the character and quality of the materials furnished. The jury spent considerable time in deliberating upon the subject, and finally returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs for $20.67. Alexander & Bower for pl'ffs.; Furst for def'ts.

C. T. Alexander vs. Geo. Faust—An ejectment for a tract of land which was bought in at a Sheriff's sale by Mr. Alexander, as attorney for creditors of Mr. Faust. The defense claimed that the land was not the property of George Faust, but of his wife, and that it was purchased with moneys which she received from a former husband. By agreement a juror was withdrawn and the cause continued till next term. Blair, Alexander & Bower for plff.; Beaver, Hastings for def't.

C. M. Bower vs. Geo. Schwint and Sarah, his wife—An ejectment for a tract of land which it was claimed was fraudulently conveyed to the wife by the husband, for the purpose of defrauding creditors. Verdict for the plaintiff. Beaver, Alexander & Bower for pl'ff.; Hoy for def'ts.

C. B. Myton, use of R. B. Myton, vs. G. W. Richards.—The property of the defendant was attached on the allegation that he was about to abscond from the county and defraud his creditors by removing his effects. He had given a promissory note, payable in lumber, to C. B. Myton, by whom it was transferred to his father, R. B. Myton. The defense claimed that the lumber had been tendered, according to terms of the obligation, to the plaintiff, who had declined to receive it. The Court decided that, under the evidence, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Verdict accordingly for plaintiff for $117.35. Beaver & Gephart for pl'ff.; Blair for def't.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William S. Harter, of Millheim, who has been sick for a long time, is recovering, and it is hoped will soon be about again.

——Dr. Ferrard will be at the Cummings House for the next two weeks.

SALE REGISTER.—The following sales, bills of which have been published at the REPUBLICAN office, will take place as per date:

Friday, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of John Robb, in Curtin twp., will be sold horses, cows, sheep, hogs, etc., and a lot of farming implements.

Saturday, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., at residence of Harriet S. Linn, at the Milesburg Iron Works, will be sold a lot of cows and horses, and a lot of household furniture.

Tuesday, March 27, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a valuable farm, situated in Boggs twp., on what is called the Back Road, about two miles from the borough of Milesburg, and near the Eagle Iron Works. John Curtin, trustee.

——If you want a spring outfit of clothing call and see J. Newman, Jr., on Allegheny street. He has suits for the rich and suits for the poor, suits for the young and suits for the old, suits for the gay and suits for those who do not want to be gay. In fact, he has just returned from the city with the finest assortment of clothing to be found in this state, and at prices to come within the reach of all whatever may be their pecuniary condition.

——Happy Cal. Wagner's troupe performed in this place last Monday night. That is all we have got to say about it.

Great excitement exists in McKean county, respecting the rich discoveries of coal oil in that region. In the valley of Tunungwant creek, a tributary of the Allegheny, about two miles broad, some four hundred wells have been opened and are yielding a rich supply of oil. Many others are being bored.

In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 9th, W. Boardman, a former editor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Press*, was found guilty of libel, in publishing an article charging Mrs. Annie Bailey with having abandoned her husband and eloped with another person. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $160 and costs.

MARRIED.

MILLER—McCORMICK.—On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Robinson, Mr. Alfred Miller, of Spring Mills, and Miss Jennie McCormick, of Potter township.

WHITTEN—MYERS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 14th ult., by John Craig, Justice of the Peace, Mr. William Elmit Whitten to Miss Emma E. Myers, all of Beaver Mills, Centre County.

MYERS—TURNER.—At the residence of the groom, Henry Myers to Mrs. Katy Turner, on the 14th of last February, by John Craig, Justice of the Peace.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 21, 1877.

Some of our merchants are off to the city for goods, whether for spring styles or not we are not informed. The hardware trade is being well supplied; the new house is being opened out ready for spring sales.

GRAIN—In grain there is very little to mention.

WHEAT—The price of wheat on the market never was more steady for the time than it has been this winter, from February 1st to the present time. There have been slight fluctuations East, but they were of short duration, which did not effect the market here. There is considerable wheat in first hands yet, but we are not prepared to say what the future will bring forth in the shape of prices.

CORN—The demand for corn is still limited, owing entirely to the high rates of local freights, as compared with rates from the West.

RYE—No change in price.

OATS—The demand is fair, but we have no change to note in price.

HAY—The offerings are in excess of the demand and prices are in buyers' favor.

STRAW—Not much wanted. Bundled offered at 8c to 10c.

BUTTER—Good butter is scarce and is retailing at 25c to 30c a pound.

APPLES—Apples are plenty and selling at various prices, the average being about 25 cents per bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats,	30
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.75
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	50

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 17, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	112¾	112¾
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	107¾	108¼
" " " '65, J. and J	108¾	108¾
" " " '67, " "	111¾	111¾
" " " '68, " "	113¼	113¼
" 10-40 coupon	111	111¼
" Pacific 6's, cy	123	123¼
New 5's, Reg. 1881	110	110¾
" " c 1881	109¾	110¼
Gold	104¾	104¾
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	41¾	41¾
Reading	12¾	12¾
Philadelphia and Erie	11	11¾
Lehigh Navigation	21¾	21¾
" Valley	43¾	44¾
United R. R. of J	136¾	137
Oil Creek	6¾	7¼
Northern Central	20¾	21
Central Transportation	38¾	39
Nesquehoning	47¾	49
North Pennsylvania	44	47
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	109	110